# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Environs | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# Family Admits War Profit; Moslems Reject Resolve; Answer on CD Armbands

**The World's Day—July 16, 1942**

### Washington: Four Make $613,798 on Contracts

**Profits amounting to $613,789** realized by a family of four by obtaining war contracts for 11 manufacturers on a commission basis were acknowledged by William Scrimgeour to the House Naval Affairs Committee. [Financial Page.]

**Young married men,** and youths 18 to 20, will have to be drafted for military service before the war is won, Secretary of War Stimson declared at a press conference, adding that "young men in that group should not feel it necessary to alter their plans for the immediate future." [Page 1.]

**A supplemental appropriation** bill carrying $125,000,000 for the Office of Price Administration was passed by the Senate and returned to the House; although $50,000,000 more than the sum voted by the House, the sum of $15,000,000 less than requested by Price Administrator Henderson. [Financial Page.]

**Robert D. Leigh,** former special adviser to the National Resources Planning Board, was appointed Director of the Federal Communications Commission's foreign radiocast monitoring service.

**Arrival in Chungking** of Laughlin Currie, administrative assistant of President Roosevelt, who will consult on war problems with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by direction of the Bresident, was announced at the White House.

### India: Withdrawal Resolution Rejected

**Mohamad Ali Jinnah,** President of the Indian Moslem League and spokesman for about 80,000,000 Moslems, rejected the recent resolution of the Indian Congress Working Committee which called for British withdrawal from India. Mr. Jinnah declared that when the Congress Party talked about independence, it meant Congress domination.

### New England: Armband Cost Reply to Be Made

**Governor Saltonstall** ordered the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to reply to charges of State Auditor Buckley regarding its expenditures for civilian defense armbands. [Page 2.]

**A union official** urged strikers at the Monsanto Chemical Works in Everett, Mass., to return to work. [Page 1.]

### National: Diplomats' Liner Returns to Sweden

**The Swedish liner** Drottningholm, which has made two round trips between New York and Lisbon, exchanging nationals of the Axis and Western Hemisphere nations, was again at sea, having sailed from New York yesterday with approximately 800 Axis nationals. It is bound for its home port of Gothenburg.

**Directors** of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, meeting in Denver, adopted a resolution asking "a just proportion of women delegates at international conference tables in the postwar world."

**A young Coast Guardsman** on night patrol on Long Island discovered Nazi saboteurs in the processes of landing from submarines, leading to their capture and current trial before the military commission in Washington. [Page 3.]

### Americas: Two Axis Aliens Seized by Mexico

**Mexican** Federal troops arrested a Japanese and a German near Mazatlan in their search for a mysterious radio station.

**In Argentina,** the Chamber of Deputies accepted the resignation of Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda as chairman of the committee investigating Nazi activities. He and the only remaining Radical member, Silvano Santander, resigned in protest over packing of the committee with Conservatives.

**Higher standards** of living, wages, and education were pledged in measures adopted by the Second Inter-American Agricultural Congress at Mexico City. [Details: Page 3.]

### In Europe: Vichy Protests Washington Move

**Vichy protested** United States action in dispatching two military representatives to consult with the Fighting French committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Text of a rejection of Washington proposals for withdrawal of French warships interned at Alexandria. [Page 1.]

**Hundreds of persons** in Bohemia and Moravia are still being arrested in the purge which began with the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, according to a spokesman of the Czech Government-in-exile in London.

**Italians razed** at least six villages in Yugoslavia and killed 80 persons recently, the British radio announced.

**Three ships left Sweden** to transport wheat from Canada to Greece under a safe-conduct agreement between Canada and the Axis, the British Radio announced.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

# Boston Comes to Standstill As Raid Test Alarms Sound

An estimated 3,000,000 persons in Boston and 40 other neighboring cities and towns sought shelter today in the second Massachusetts large-scale daytime air raid rehearsal.

The drill, coming as a surprise at a time when thousands of persons were massed at the Suffolk Downs race track and Fenway Park, alerted an estimated 140,000 A. R. P. workers of whom a large number were women.

Auxiliary fire fighters, demolition squads and first aid groups rose to simulated emergency conditions in each of more than a dozen different places scattered through Boston as the Metropolitan area rehearsed in grim seriousness a tragedy taking place with real bombers and real bombs in other sections of the world today.

In Boston proper, an estimated 1,250,000 stopped work, took shelter, heeded wardens' warnings to curb their curiosity and stayed away from plate glass windows.

Boston's normal population is 770,800, but an additional half million persons are believed to be in the Hub during the day.

Department stores and other commercial establishments opened their doors to pedestrians on the street, correcting one fault observed in the case of some banks during the June 23 drill.

Traffic completely stopped, automobiles drew up to the curbs, elevated railway and streetcars pulled into stations and waited and most trains scheduled to move out of North and South Stations stayed at their platforms. The 40 cities and towns in neighboring Boston which took part in this, Massachusetts' second large-scale daylight air raid test, were as follows:

Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, Reading, Revere, Scituate, Stoneham, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, and Woburn.

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"Love's labors are not lost" (With German Translation)

### Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

# Back to Jobs, Chemical Firm Strikers Told

**A. F. of L. leader calls for end to tie-up of Monsanto plants as vital to promoting war effort.**

Striking union men were called on today by the American Federation of Labor to go back to work at the two vital war plants of the Monsanto Chemical Company in Everett, Mass.

Chemicals produced in the struck plants are essential to the production of hundreds of other war plants throughout New England. The now idle plants with close to 1,000 employees constitute the largest chemical operations in the region, making this one of the most serious strikes in New England since the war began.

Quick ending of the unexpected walkout, which began last night, was urged by John J. Murphy, New England Representative of the A. F. of L.

"We have asked the employees to go back to work," he said.

"We asked them not to come out in the first place.

**Not Sanctioned**

"The strike has not been sanctioned by the A. F. of L., and there was no represntative of the A. F. of L. present when the negotiations were broken off yesterday afternoon and the strike started.

"We want to see this tie-up cleaned up as soon as possible because of the A. F. of L. pledge not to strike, and because of this one being on war work.

"We feel it is possible to adjust the dispute by appearance before the National War Labor Board if necessary or any other board agreed upon."

Intervention by the War Labor Board seemed the probable way out. Strikers and management were brought together this afternoon at the State House by summons of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

**Settlement Forecast**

After talking with both sides, some of the principal Government officials here said they felt that settlement of the walkout ought to be easy.

A group in the union, exasperated by drawn out negotiations with the company and inexperienced in union affairs, finally took things in its own hands and went off half-cocked, as outside observers analyzed the sudden strike today.

The union is a Federal labor union, which is new in the plant, having been established there about 14 months ago. Its organization was directed and it has since been guided by Mr. Murphy and his organizers here.

Differing causes for the walkout were named by labor and management. Wages were cited on the union side as the big question. If that could be settled, the union was willing to submit all remaining issues to the War Labor Board,

*Continued on Page 5, Column 3*

# Nazi Push in South Perils Caucasus; British Lend-Lease Aid for AEF Units; Public Opens War on Soaring Prices

**Home pressure grows as President joins fray — Orders Congress to stay on job.**

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 16—Public opinion is forcing action to halt inflation.

In half a dozen major developments in the great battle against inflation now dominating other domestic issues here, public opinion is increasingly playing its part.

There are indications that President Roosevelt, whose sense of timing is proverbial, is preparing to throw himself actively into the fray in behalf of his seven-point program, outlined April 27.

Meanwhile the pressure from "folks back home," more than any other factor, caused a simultaneous double-defeat of the already divided farm bloc in the House and Senate yesterday, and played a role in various battles on other fronts including labor's wage demands.

**How the Battle Goes**

Major developments include—

1. President Roosevelt notifies Congressional leaders to hold 30-day vacation plans in temporary abeyance, pending new anti-inflationary legislation probably dealing with wage stabilization, that may soon be presented.

2. House farm bloc resistance to selling stored Government grains for feed and other purposes for less than parity, suddenly collapses.

3. Simultaneously, effort to impose crippling amendments on Leon Henderson's OPA authority collapses in the Senate. However OPA Senate appropriation remains $36,000,000 below budget estimates of the enforcement need and further House cut is expected.

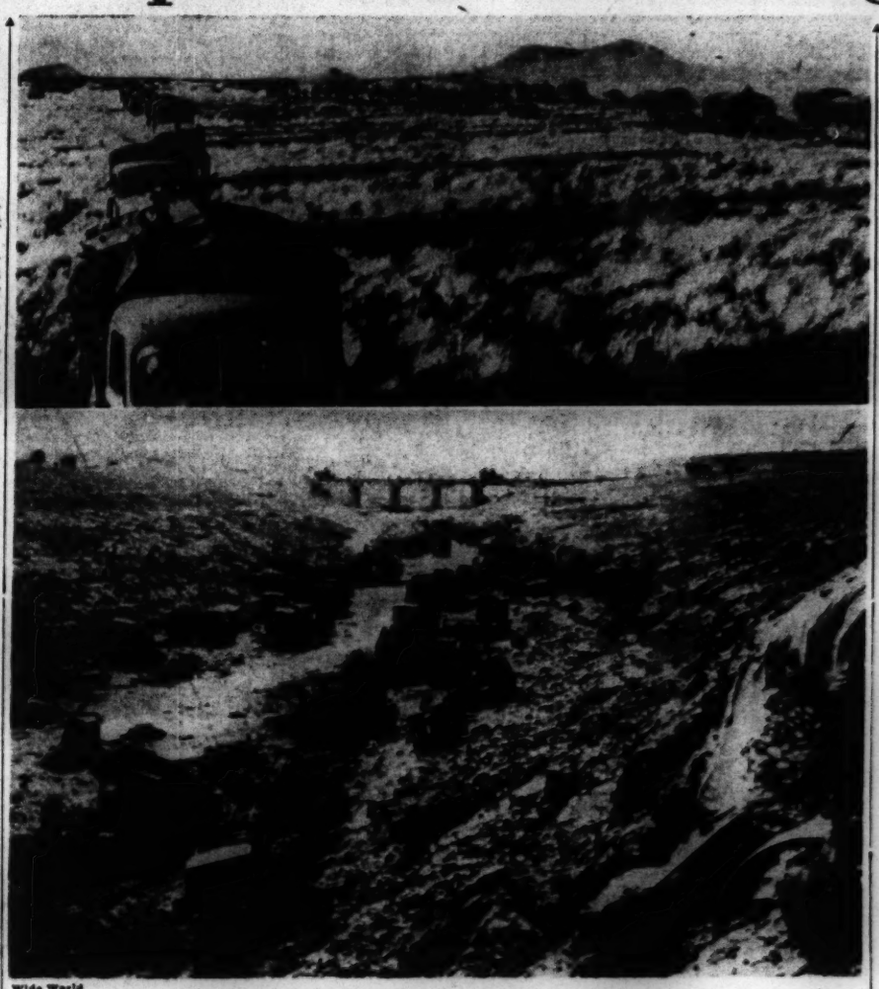
4. While Congress fumed over subsidies to sustain price ceilings, Jesse Jones and the Defense Supplies Corporation intervened to grant what was tantamount to a subsidy to absorb the added cost of gasoline transportation in the East. This will eliminate the recent 2½ cent a gallon rise in 17 States. And it also wedges open the door to indirect price subsidies.

5. The War Labor Board prepared to recommend a 44-cent-a-day wage rise to 157,000 "Little Steel" workers, raising in acute form the whole question of wage stabilization. Workers asked $1 a day increase.

**To the Aid of Henderson**

The foregoing developments came concurrently with the declaration of Leon Henderson to a

*Continued on Page 8, Column 7*



Wide World

### Trucks: The 'Army Mule' in Africa

**Upper: Lack of highways fails to halt South African soldiers who are bringing these supply trucks through open country. Lower: The South African Air Force wrecked these Axis supply trucks during the second British offensive in Libya. Bombs dropped from the planes blew some of the trucks around like sticks. Note fender at right.**

**Rommel launches drive against British-held ridge in Egypt; troops fly from Crete.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources*

The Germans, by a sudden dash forward at the south end of their line in Russia, have captured Millerovo and today were barely 175 miles from the great Volga center of Stalingrad.

This move brings Marshal von Bock's southern army near his central force, which has succeeded in taking Boguchar and is in a position to march down the Don Valley toward Stalingrad, possibly uniting with the southern force on the way.

These serious moves synchronize with an attempt of Marshal Rommel in Egypt to wrest the initiative from the British by a strong attack on a desert ridge five miles west of El Alamein—reinforced, it is said, by light infantry flown over from Crete. The fact that General Auchinleck's Imperial troops have had to give ground at some points on Tel el Eisa (Jesus Hill) gives no indication of how the fight is progressing. The forces engaged are apparently small, with British and American airmen disrupting Marshal Rommel's communications at Bengasi, Tobruk, and elsewhere.

But at the moment the critical struggle is in Russia, where the Nazis already have added 25,000 more square miles to their territory. The most encouraging factor is still the Russian powers of resistance. Failure of the waves of fresh infantry and mechanized troops to dislodge Russians from Voronezh after 10 days of attack is making it difficult for Marshal von Bock to complete his plans for the great encircling move on the Volga and the Caucasus. He cannot push southward with an unyielding opposition immediately to the north. Moreover, there is little evidence of Marshal Timoshenko throwing his reserves into the battle so far, whereas the Germans have been prodigal in their use of crack reserve divisions.

Whether Moscow will succeed in its pressure on Britain and America to relieve the weight on the Russian forces by a new front in the west remains highly doubtful. The report, circulated Wednesday, that Nazi troops were being drafted from France to Russia, was thought to presage some Allied move on the Continent. Today such hopes appeared to be dashed by stout denials from London that Nazi forces in France had been in any way weakened. The British appeared determined to proceed with their usual plan of raiding the continent, which they did overnight with 200 low-flying Spitfires attacking the length of the French coast.

# 'Little Steel' Wage Ruling Upsets Price Control Fight

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 16—The whole acute subject of wage stabilization in relation to price control is brought to a boiling point by the decision of the War Labor Board to grant 157,000 workers in "Little Steel" a wage increase of 44 cents a day.

The 8-to-4 divided opinion of the Board, also giving the workers the check-off and union security provisions, will be announced today.

Meanwhile, a Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Policy Committee, empowered to act on the WLB decision, wrathfully bided its time in Pittsburgh under Philip Murray, President of the Steel Workers Union and head of C. I. O. Mr. Murray demands a $1-a-day increase in accordance with the findings of a WLB panel, which seemed to side with the workers' economic arguments. Anything less than a $1-a-day increase will be considered a defeat by the steel workers, and will embarrass Mr. Murray particularly, because his rival, John L. Lewis, was able to get the full amount of the wage increase which he asked for the United Mine Workers from the Administration, despite the adverse finding of the old Mediation Board.

**Comes at Acute Moment**

The subject has become acute because it coincides with a growing split between the C. I. O. and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator.

Mr. Henderson argues that he is not anti-labor, but that wage stabilization is a necessary part of war price control. The farm bloc has built much of its resistance to farm price control on the failure of the Administration to put ceilings on wages of labor. One of Mr. Roosevelt's famous "7 points" to fight inflation included wage stabilization.

The flexible word "stabilization" has been used in distinction to rigid wage-freezing. The meaning of stabilization has been defined by Richard Gilbert, OPA observer, at a Los Angeles wage conference which is now going on. Mr. Gilbert issued a flat statement that OPA would approve no wage increases "except those which are necessary to eliminate substandards of living and inequality."

Mr. Murray threatens to have CIO representatives walk out of the Los Angeles parley unless the OPA "influence" is removed. The Gilbert formula, it is indicated, will be fought at all points.

The whole controversy over wage stabilization seems to be coming to a head with the WLB Little Steel decision. Mr. Roosevelt has notified congressional leaders that new legislation may be forthcoming, and members are reluctantly postponing their 30-day recess vacation in case something big turns up.

**How Groups Voted**

Though the formal majority and minority opinions of WLB were withheld for later in the day, the terms of the decision were indicated unofficially.

There are three groups on WLB, labor, employers and public, each having four votes.

The employer and public groups are understood to have approved the 44 cent wage increase; the labor group voted in the minority for the full $1-a-day increase.

The labor and public groups voted together to approve union maintenance and check-off agreements, which the employers opposed.

All three groups are understood to have voted for the minimum daily guarantee proviso, involving a minimum rate of 72.5 cents an hour paid daily rather than an hourly wage averaged over a pay period of one or two weeks.

With this compromise offered labor, amounting to less than half of the increase sought, the next move is up to Mr. Murray.

# British Supplies for AEF By 'Reverse' Lend-Lease

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 16—The prospect that the Lend-Lease program will be put into "reverse" in order to speed the invasion of the European Continent appeared today

With the arrival in Great Britain of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Lend-Lease Administrator, informed sources indicated that new discussions were under way for supplying the American forces with many British articles.

For it is not only the transportation of troops and matériel that is needed for a sustained effort on the Continent. There is also the problem of feeding, clothing, and supporting the troops. Thus a long-range co-ordinated program is believed to be under discussion. Britain would supply American troops from its available stores and the United States would send raw material in return.

Meanwhile, public clamor both in Britain and the United States for a second front grows in proportion as the Russians are forced back. It raises more prominently than ever criticisms which are being constantly levelled at Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

**What Keeps Britain Back?**

Why is Britain holding back in Russia's present dark hour? Is it really only a shortage of equipment and shipping? Or is Mr. Churchill being overcautious? Is he intent on a protracted war, hoping for the least possible British sacrifices and even with an eye on the minimum upset of the existing British social and economic system?

Such questions, if they were

*Continued on Page 8, Column 5*

### Germans in Russia Trained in France

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 16

A British military commentator confirmed today Russian reports that German divisions recently withdrawn from Occupied France had arrived on the Eastern Front, but he said there had been no reduction in the regular Nazi garrison holding Western Europe against invasion.

"The Germans form and train a division in France and then send them to whatever front is required," the commentator declared, adding that the troops sent to Russia were from this category only.

One informed British source said that large-scale exercises in which the Canadian Army is engaged are "evidence that we are preparing for invasion," but he declared he did not believe that "invasion was possible in time to relieve present pressure on the Russian armies."

# Vichy Protests Assignment Of U. S. Military to De Gaulle

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 16 (AP)—The Vichy French Government announce dtoday that it had officially informed the United States that the proposal by President Roosevelt to move interned French warships from Alexandria to Martinique had to be "rejected as contrary to the honor and interests of France."

The French note, sent July 13 to Washington concluded: "By exposing these dismantled warships to attack by British forces President Roosevelt would assume a responsibility of extreme gravity which the French Government must once more underscore."

The Vichy Government also officially protested today to Washington against assignment of military representatives to Gen. Charles De Gaulle, declaring this "constitutes an attack on the sovereignty of France."

The representatives presumably referred to were Admiral Harold R. Stark and Brig. Gen. Charles L. Bolte who were assigned to consult in London with the National Committee of the Fighting French.

An authorized French source declared it was "inadmissible" that the American Government, "which is maintaining normal relations with the French Government, also maintain relations with a rebel force."

The announcement said Vice-Admiral Rene Godfroy, commandant of the squadron, had been ordered never to allow the ships to "fall into foreign hands."

M. Laval was understood to reject all proposals to move the ships elsewhere than to French

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

# Stimson Says Draft to Take Men 18 to 20

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimpson expressed his belief today that young married men and youths of 18 to 20 would have to be drafted for the armed forces before a victory over the Axis is won.

Asked at his press conference whether the War Department still believed these men would be needed for the Army, Secretary Stimpson replied that "we have never had a great war in which we did not find it necessary to call up both these classes."

He reminded reporters that some young married men already were being drafted under the Selective Service Law, and said also he believed it would be necessary eventually to lower the draft age to 18.

**No Immediate Change**

"However," he said, "young men in that group should not feel it necessary to alter their plans for the immediate future."

Congress recently adopted a Selective Service policy to defer as long as possible the induction of married men of draft age maintaining family relationships. Mr. Stimson's belief that eventually they would be needed indicated that the War Department regarded the postponement of their active service as a temporary, indefinite one.

The Secretary of War had no reports to supply on the progress of fighting in the various combat zones. In the Aleutians, where the Japanese have landed on some of the outer islands, reconnaissance is extremely difficult, Secretary Stimson reiterated, and he said information had been made public as rapidly as it was received.

**Land Planes for Navy**

Asked about reports that the Navy planned to acquire land planes for its operations in various areas, and how this might affect the Army's acquisition of aircraft, Mr. Stimson replied, "Why, they are going to take some of our planes, but of course we are now getting into good production."

"We are helping the Navy in every possible way," he said, "and in some cases are placing complete air units with their personnel under naval command."

This was notably true, he said, in the case of the coastal patrol.

### Battle in Russia:

**Two Nazi Salients Aim at Stalingrad**

Two German salients were driven within 175 miles of Stalingrad on the Volga today while at Voronezh Red Army counter-attacks were said to have smashed a Nazi encirclement arm north of the City and repelled Axis advance forces from its outlying streets.

The deepest Axis penetrations into the big bend of the Don River, where it curves close to the Volga, were at Boguchar, 130 miles southeast of Voronezh, and southeast of Millerovo where the new Russian stand presumably is along the Kaitvia River, 125 miles northeast of Rostov. Both Boguchar and Millerovo were captured by the Germans.

The danger to Stalingrad, guardian of the Lower Volga, and Rostov, rail gate to the Caucasus, grew hourly with a large part of the important Don River Basin in the hands of the invaders.

Russian dispatches said the most critical situation of the war had de-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# 600 State Guard Officers in Intensive Training at Brockton Fair Grounds

## Netherlands Queen to Visit Boston Monday

Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands is coming to Boston next Monday, and will stay over on Tuesday, as a guest of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is to tender a formal dinner to the Queen on the day of her arrival, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Those invited are being drawn from a select list prepared by the Governor's office in collaboration with the Netherlands Consulate.

A visit to Fort Devens is planned for Monday afternoon.

So popular is the democratic Queen that many organizations have sought to do her honor.

Among the early invitations extended to her was one on behalf of the League of Nations Association, as Queen Wilhelmina is a stalwart supporter of the League. William Hermanns, lecturer at Harvard, who is directing a conference Monday at Harvard Summer School on the League and Postwar Problems, invited the Queen to attend.

She is expected to visit Harvard.

The Seamen's Club of Boston hopes the Queen will come to see its Netherlands Room, on Batterymarch Street.

## More Room Still Needed By Quartermaster Corps

**War Activities in New England**

**Army Quartermaster Corps Needs Room** — Admitting that some progress had been made in securing additional storage facilities for the Army in Boston, Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General of the Army, said today that more room is needed.

General Gregory arrived in Boston this morning and returned to Washington on an afternoon plane following a conference with Col. Samuel I. Zeidner, Commanding Officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot. Purpose of his visit was not disclosed. Several weeks ago General Gregory told Boston newsmen that unless an additional million square feet of space could be found here the great Quartermaster Depot in South Boston might be moved.

**More Launchings Scheduled**—Two submarines, the Scorpion and the Scamp, will be launched Monday at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard and a patrol craft, the PC-617 will be launched Saturday at the Lawley Shipyard in Boston, the Navy announced today.

The Scorpion will be sponsored by Miss Elizabeth T. Monagle, daughter of the Portsmouth yard's master molder, and the Scamp by Miss Katherine Eugenia McKee, daughter of Capt. A. I. McKee, U. S. N., the yard's planning officer. Miss Edna Tamm, daughter of Bror Tamm, assistant to the Lawley yard's manager, will sponsor the patrol craft.

**Draft-Age Manpower Scarce**—Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts Selective Service Director, has recommended the employment in war industries of men more than 45 years of age and those physically deferred from military service, and—above all—fuller utilization of women.

The recommendation was one of several he offered in an effort to alleviate a serious drain on the State's draft-age manpower made by both the armed services and essential industries.

Reminding industrial leaders that short-time occupational deferments must be regarded only as a loan of a particular registrant to his employer for a short time, he suggested that employers anticipate potential loss of lower-age employees by training replacements.

**Berlin-Born Youth Enlists**—Herman Horst Boehme, young Berlin-born American youth, expatriated from Germany on the liner Drottningholm, enlisted in the Navy yesterday at the Federal Building in Boston.

The young man, whose mother and sister still live in Berlin and whose father is in an Austrian prison camp, said the German morale is slipping. More than half the people in Germany hate Hitler, he said, and believe that their country will lose the war now that the United States has entered.

## Farley Must Send Answers To Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today ordered J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance, to submit answers to charges involving the insignia fund of the committee.

Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, in a letter to Governor Saltonstall, charged that the Committee had "funneled" contracts for civilian defense arm bands and insignia to two favored contractors. He also charged that under the contracts entered into, the manufacturers would eventually receive more than the ceiling prices set by the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Farley refused to comment on the Buckley assertion, saying the auditor's report was directed to the Governor.

## Beacon Hill Tests First-Aid Method In Drill Tonight

In a demonstration of how democracy works, janitors from Beacon Hill homes will work shoulder-to-shoulder tonight with their prominent employers in a special air-raid test for the Beason Hill section. A number of fruit dealers from the North End will also join in the co-operative undertaking.

The purpose of the test, according to Oscar E. Boline, of Acorn Street, air-raid warden for the district, is to try out a new method of handling first-aid cases. Under this plan, which is to be observed in operation by officials of the Boston Committee of Public Safety, first-aid stations are to be manned by women residents as soon as the yellow alert signal sounds.

Under procedure currently approved by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, first-aid stations are not manned during a raid unless casualties result. Then medical units are sent from a central location. Mr. Boline said the Beacon Hill plan is to have local first-aid stations available for minor needs throughout a raid, supplementing the work of the central medical units, which would still be available for serious cases.

By a Staff Photographer

**School for State Guard Officers at Brockton Fair Grounds**

**Center: They march like the veterans that many of them are. Upper left: Brig. Gen. Albert C. Gray of Wakefield, Assistant Division Commander, and Capt. James A. Sears of Ware demonstrate how to throw a hand grenade. Upper right: Shortwave radios go right into the field with the Guardsmen. Here Sergeant G. E. Anderson of Brockton puts one to work. Lower: Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley (center), Commanding General, talks things over with his Chief of Staff, Col. William J. Blake (left) and John T. Madigan, head of the FBI in Boston, who spoke on counter-sabotage methods.**

## Air Will Link Two Bostons

"Two Bostons Day"—the only regular joint celebration carried on by two cities in different countries—will be celebrated on Saturday, July 18, with shortwave station WRUL as the connecting link.

This twelfth annual celebration between the two namesake cities in Old England and New England will be observed here with a service at 11 a. m., E. W. T., in St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal), which will be radiocast by shortwave to the people of older Boston gathered for the observance of this event.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will read a message from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts at the services. This service from Boston will be heard over the air by the English group following a special service of evensong at St. Botolph's Church in Boston, England.

The annual observance of "Two Bostons Day" signalizes many connections which have existed between the two cities ever since the founding of Boston. More than half the population of the English city joined the Rev. John Cotton when he came here in the 1630's as preacher to the new settlement. For 42 years of its 62 years as a royal colony, Massachusetts Bay had a native of Boston, England, as its governor.

In 1930—when the joint program was inaugurated with the celebration of the tercentenary of Massachusetts Bay Conony—citizens of the New World city contributed $56,000 to the older city for repairs to the tower of old St. Botolph's church, known as the "Boston Stump," along with the $100,000 raised by the citizens of the English city for repairs to the cathedral.

## Auto Fatalities Drop to 37 in June

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today hailed as remarkable the June record of motor-accident fatalities which showed that only 37 persons had been fatally injured during the month, compared with 81 in the same month last year.

"This is a remarkable record," the Registrar said, "when we consider that as far back as 1929, there were 73 persons killed in automobile accidents in June.

"As of July 1, 249 persons have been killed on our highways, or 62 fewer than in the same period last year. The highest number killed in the first six months of any year was in 1934, when there were 368 fatalities, or 119 more than this year, when there are 200,000 more cars on the road, to say nothing of the tens of thousands of military cars and trucks being operated on our highways."

## Eisner and Levine Named Bushnell Aids

Attorney General Thomas Bushnell today appointed Sidney A. Eisner of Brookline and Newton A. Levine of Boston as Assistant Attorneys General.

Shortly after the appointments, the Executive Council approved salaries of $3,000 for Mr. Eisner and $4,000 for Mr. Levine, both of whom were sworn into office immediately by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

## Discharge of One Causes 800 to Quit

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Because a single worker was discharged June 18 and has not been reinstated, the 800 foundry employees of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, machine tool makers doing a heavy volume of war orders, were on strike today.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, came here from Boston this afternoon in an attempt to settle the dispute. The strikers, members of the International Moulders and Foundry Workers of the American Federation of Labor, charged discrimination against the worker, while the company said his discharge was a disciplinary measure.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

COOL | WARM | WARMER | DRIZZLE

**Boston and vicinity:** Not quite so cool tonight as it was last night. Gentle winds.

**Massachusetts and Connecticut:** Not quite so cool tonight as last night with light rain beginning west of the Connecticut River before daybreak.

**Southwestern Maine:** Continued moderately cool tonight.

**New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island:** Not quite so cool tonight as it was last night.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 2:10 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Friday, 2:20 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Friday**

Paul Revere—A gallery talk on this house of the American Revolution will be given by Mrs. Bayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

War Bond Rally with musical and theatrical stars present as part of Boston's celebration of American Heroes Day. The stage on the Common will be occupied by Benny Goodman's Orchestra, while the stage and screen actresses Betty Furness, Georgette Leslie, Sylvia Sidney, and Gloria Stuart will aid the sale of war bonds and stamps. Lieut. Howard A. Sessler of Arlington, who took part in the United States air raid on Tokyo, will speak. Exercises from 12 noon to 3 p. m.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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## Guerrilla Warfare Stressed in Week-Long Tactical School

By John Bond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BROCKTON, Mass., July 16—If enemy paratroops descend upon Massachusetts, they'll think they've landed in a hornets' nest.

That's the impression conveyed by some 600 State Guard officers attending a week-long training session at the Fair grounds here.

Rigorous instruction in the anything but gentle art of guerrilla warfare from such an expect as Bert "Yank" Levy, veteran of the Spanish Civil War and author of an outstanding text on the subject, and practical demonstration by graduates of the First Corps Area Tactical School in Concord, is expected to qualify these officers to return to their troops and pass along the benefits of their training.

Purpose of the State Guard School—first to bring all of the Bay State officers together for joint instruction—is to provide uniform training, according to Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, Worcester Police Chief and Commanding General of the State Guard.

General Foley would like to have a training camp for all State Guardsmen but there are practical difficulties in bringing the approximately 10,000 volunteer guardsmen together since many of them are engaged in civilian occupations vital to the war effort. The Statewide officers school, General Foley felt, was the next best thing.

Many of the State Guard officers, who have become privates during the week of training, are veterans of World War I battlefields. But the kind of warfare with which they were familiar is out the window.

"Forget all about 1917 and '18," Second Lieut. Edward P. Dowling, of Framingham, told the Guard officers as he demonstrated the use of the hand grenade. "Don't try to throw these things like a baseball and remember your instructor isn't interested in how you did it at Chateau Thierry or the Argonne."

A strenuous schedule has been adhered to since the officers arrived at Camp Erland F. Fish last Sunday. Reville is at 6 a. m., and taps at 10:15 p. m., with a full program of classes and field exercises filling the hours between.

On the summer's hottest day to date, last Tuesday, the guardsmen hiked three miles out of camp and back under a broiling sun finishing their road march in a drenching downpour and thunderstorm.

The entire week's training has been pointed to a field exercise to be held tomorrow when a theoretical invasion by paratroops will take the Guardsmen to Easton where a mock battle will be staged on the Ames Field airport.

Some idea of the importance placed on the State Guard by leading Army officials may be seen in the visit to the camp yesterday of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding the First Army of the United States and Eastern Defense Commander, and Maj. Gen. Sherman A. Miles, First Corps Area Commander.

General Drum, following an inspection of the camp, told the Guardsmen that the Army is depending on them to protect the coastline.

"To you men who have volunteered your services goes the job of protecting our coastline. Not only the people of Massachusetts, but people throughout the Nation depend on you for protection. After seeing you today, I now that duty will be fulfilled."

General Drum also visited the Corps Area Tactical School at Concord, Mass., where Guardsmen from all over New England have received training. This school, in which General Miles has taken special interest, has created wide attention and observers have come from distant states to study the methods used.

Today was Governor's Day at Camp Erland F. Fish. Late this afternoon the Guardsmen, browned by a week in the sun, passed in review before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other distinguished guests, including the Mayors of several Massachusetts cities.

Other high ranking officers of the Guard here this week are Brig. Gen. Albert C. Gray and Brig. Gen Harry A. Skinner. Chief of Staff is Col. William J. Blake.

## 'My—And Weren't Their Faces Red!'

There are a few red faces around Police Headquarters today. If you know the right people and can pose a question without adding insult to injury you will discover why.

At 10:20 this morning the air raid alarm in the Headquarters Building on Berkeley Street sounded. Here was the surprise daylight air raid drill thought civilian employees and policemen alike as they dropped whatever they were doing and filed systematically to designated posts and shelters.

The drill was a success as far as the building was concerned. That is, until someone discovered that the alarm had been tripped accidentally.

## High Court Backs Ruling on Curley

The full bench of the Supreme Court today, in a decision by Fred T. Field, Chief Justice, affirmed the act of Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the Superior Court in denying the petition of James M. Curley for leave to file a bill of review of the suit brought against him and Joseph Santosuosso by the City of Boston, the final decrees in which it ordered them to make payments of large sums to the city as money improperly retained out of the settlement by the city of the suit brought against it by the General Equipment Corp.

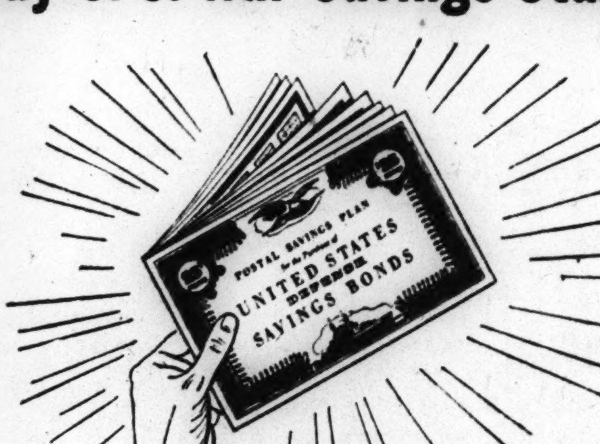
The full bench treated the appeal of Santosuosso from the action by Judge Fosdick in denying him the right to file a bill of review in the same suit, as waived because he made no argument orally or in writing before the full court on his appeal.

### 42d Summer Season

LAKEWOOD, Maine, July 16 (AP)—Herbert L. Swett, operator of the Lakewood Theater, today announced opening of the theater's 42d consecutive summer season the week of Aug. 3 with the comedy "Claudia."

FRIDAY...JULY 17th
IS
AMERICAN HEROES DAY

Back up the Boys at the Front
Buy U. S. War Savings Stamps

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*There is one in your Neighborhood*
★
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

HERE'S OUR REGULAR SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE-
*As Announced in Our Summer Time Table*

PLYMOUTH via THE WEIRS and WINNIPESAUKEE

Any Sunday through Sept. 6 inclusive, this train leaves the North Station at 9:00 a. m. and

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arrives | Laconia | 11:46 a. m. |
| | Weirs | 11:57 |
| | Meredith | 12:04 p. m. |
| | Ashland | 12:17 |
| | Plymouth | 12:25 |

There are two returning trains:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave | Plymouth | 4:10 p. m. | 7:15 p. m. |
| | Ashland | 4:20 | 7:25 |
| | Meredith | 4:35 | 7:40 |
| | Weirs | 4:42 | 7:47 |
| | Laconia | 4:55 | 7:58 |
| Arrive | Boston | 7:40 | 10:45 |

CAPE ANN via LYNN and SALEM

Any Sunday leave North Station at 8:00 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 12:30 p. m., or 2:45 p. m. for Gloucester and Rockport. Returning there are six afternoon trains which leave Rockport and Gloucester.

PORTLAND via THE BEACHES

This train operates every Sunday through Sept. 6 inclusive, leaving the North Station at 9:00 a. m. This train stops at:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lynn | 9:18 a. m. |
| Salem | 9:27 |
| Portsmouth | 10:20 |
| Kennebunk, Me. | 10:59 |
| Biddeford, Me. | 11:11 |
| Old Orchard Beach | 11:20 |
| Portland | 11:35 |

Connecting train leaves every Sunday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beverly | 9:04 a. m. |
| Hamilton & Wenham | 9:11 |
| Ipswich | 9:18 |
| Newburyport | 9:31 |

Return:

For North Shore points leave Portland at 6:35 p. m., Scarboro Beach at 6:46, Old Orchard Beach at 6:54, Biddeford at 7:03, Kennebunk at 7:18, Wells Beach at 7:26. Arrive at Boston 9:37 p. m.

From Portland for Boston only leave 6:40 p. m., arrive Boston 8:45 p. m.

BOSTON and MAINE

Consult your local ticket agent for service from your station to these and other Beach Points.

# Coast Guardsman on Patrol Found Nazis Digging on Beach

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—It was a 21-year-old Coast Guardsman who set the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a successful hunt for eight Nazi saboteurs after their landing on the United States coast from submarines.

Spotting the fog-veiled arrival of one group on Long Island, John C. Cullen, seaman second class, outwitted them with pretended acceptance of a bribe and then spread the alarm which brought discovery of the Nazis and their hidden supplies.

The Coast Guard's official narrative of Seaman Cullen's night encounter, told by the Office of War Information, follows:

On the night of the landing, Seaman Cullen left his station at midnight for the six-mile east patrol. The weather was thick; visibility poor. He had covered only 300 yards when he saw three men. One of them was in civilian clothes and the other two were in bathing suits. The man who was dressed was on the shore. The other two were in water up to their knees.

Seaman Cullen called out, "What's the trouble?"

Nobody answered. The man on shore started toward the Coast Guardsman.

Seaman Cullen called again, "Who are you?"

There was no answer. The man kept advancing.

**Nazi Afraid of Gun**

The Coast Guardman reached to his hip pocket for a flashlight. The foremost man saw the motion. And, apparently thinking he was reaching for a gun, cried out, "Wait a minute. Are you the Coast Guard?"

Seaman Cullen answered, "Yes. Who are you?"

"A couple of fishermen from Southampton who have run aground."

"Come up to the station and wait for daybreak," the Guardsman replied.

Seaman Cullen recalled later that the weather seemed to get worse and the fog closed in.

The spokesman snapped, "Wait a minute—you don't know what's going on. How old are you? Have you a father and mother? I wouldn't want to have to kill you."

A fourth man in a bathing suit came up through the fog, dragging a bag. He started to speak in German.

Seaman Cullen spoke up. "What's in the bag? Clams?"

The Coast Guardsman knew there were no clams for miles around.

The man in civilian clothes said, "Yes, that's right."

**Guardsman Good Actor**

Seaman Cullen's pretended gullibility appeared to influence him. In a friendly voice he said, "Why don't you forget the whole thing? Here is some money. One hundred dollars."

The Coast Guardsman said, "I don't want it."

The man took some more bills out of his wallet. "Then take $300."

Seaman Cullen thought fast. He answered, "O. K."

The stranger gave him the money, saying, "Now look me in the eyes."

As Seaman Cullen explained to his superiors later, he said he was afraid he might be hypnotized. The stranger insisted. Seaman Cullen braced himself and looked directly at the man. Nothing happened, to Seaman Cullen's relief. As he looked at him, the stranger kept repeating, "Would you recognize me if you saw me again?"

When the Coast Guardsman finally said, "No," the man appeared satisfied.

Seaman Cullen started away and as soon as he was enveloped in the fog he raced to the coast guard station and told Carl Ross Jenette, boatswain's mate, second class, who was officer in charge, what had happened. Boatswain's Mate Jenette telephoned the alarm to his superiors, reaching Warrant Officer Oden and Warren Barnes, chief boatswain's mate, at the latter's home near by.

Meanwhile, Boatswain's Mate Jenette had gathered three other men and armed them all and Seaman Cullen with 30-caliber rifles. They hurried to the spot on the beach, but they could find no trace of the landing.

Boatswain's Mate Jenette posted Seaman Cullen and two other men on guard, and, with the fourth, started to explore the dunes.

Within 15 minutes after he had received the alarm, Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes was on the scene to take charge. As he arrived at the spot he saw through a rift in the fog, a long, thin object, about 70 feet long, about 150 feet off shore. Seaman Cullen is reported to have heard the noise of powerful diesel engines just off shore. Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes, fearing a landing, distributed his men behind sand dunes with orders to resist invasion. But fog swallowed up the ship and the noise died away.

At this point a seaman summoned Seaman Cullen back to the station, where he gave a more detailed report to Warrant Officer Oden, who was in charge of the Amagansett station, and several others. As soon as he could, Seaman Cullen started back to the landing spot. On the way he encountered Boatswain's Mate Jenette's searching party. They saw a light on a distant dune, but when they got there they could find nothing in the dark.

**Money Is Short**

Seaman Cullen and Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes returned to the station where Seaman Cullen insisted on getting the bribe money out of his hands. Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes made out a receipt for the money and they discovered that it consisted of two $50 banknotes, [illegible] $20 banknotes and six $10 banknotes—$260.

They returned to the search of the dunes. At this time they heard the chugging of engines again. As Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes said, "It started with a roar and then became a steady diesel throb. The boat went in an easterly direction."

Throughout the night, the Coast Guard men searched. The first alarm had been relayed to Army and Navy stations and before dawn soldiers joined the search.

As dawn broke, Seaman Cullen and Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes found some cigarettes of German manufacture half buried in the sand. These cigarettes were in silver paper in a cardboard box. About the same time, Seaman Brooks discovered a burrow in the sand caused by a dragging object. The searchers followed it to a spot in the send that seemed wetter than others, as freshly disturbed sand looks.

**Found in Time**

Seaman Cullen said later that if they had arrived a few minutes later the wet spot would have evaporated in the morning sun and they might never have found it. Some distance off, possibly arranged as a marker, a searcher discovered a pair of wet bathing trunks. Coast Guardsmen poked a stick into the wet spot and felt something hard. They dug and in a few minutes came upon four cases, two heavy and two light. The heavy one weighed about 70 pounds. The cases were of wood and bound with marlin that made a handle. They ripped off some of the wood of one case and found an inner case of tin.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes, meanwhile, had found another wet spot and had dug up some German clothing, including two German dungaree outfits, a reversible civilian overcoat, overshoes and an overseas cap with a swastika.

At the station, a seaman opened one of the tins with a can opener and found a large number of pen and pencil sets. A larger box was filled with loose powder and glass tubes—all of which they concluded were material for incendiary bombs.

The material was taken to the barge office in New York. Three crates were opened in the office of Captain Bayliss, but when they started to open the fourth, a hissing sound was heard.

"It was suggested," says a report in the Coast Guard files, "that they open it at the end of the pier."

**TNT in Box**

Lieut. Commander J. A. Glynn and Lieuts. F. W. Nirschel and Sydney K. Franken opened the box there. They discovered the hissing sound had been caused by the contact of salt water with TNT.

F. B. I. men under J. Edgar Hoover took up the chase from there and rounded up, not only the men who had been landed in the fog on Amagansett Beach, but another group that had been landed on the Florida coast. Both groups are on trial before the military commission.

Seaman Cullen lives at Bayside, N. Y. He left Bayside High School in 1939 to work for Macy's delivery service and in December, 1940, enlisted in the Coast Guard. He went through apprentice training at Ellis Island and then went to Jones Beach for lifeboat training. He was assigned to the Easthampton station and later to the Amagansett station.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Barnes served in the Coast Guard for 30 years, retiring in 1940. After the assault on Pearl Harbor he asked for active service and went back to duty on Jan. 5.

# *New Axis-Smashers for Allied Forces*

Wide World

**Give Visible Proof of Ability on Land and in Water**

Top: Head-on view of new, improved M-4, the United States Army's successor to the M-3 tank, shows lower silhouette outline with no abrupt angles, making it hard to hit. The major 75-caliber gun has been raised and put in a traverse turret to give "all-around" firing power. It also carries machine guns with improved vision and sighting devices. These tanks are being supplied to all United Nations forces.

Center: Amphibian tractor, produced for the Navy by Graham-Paige, smashes through heavy timber.

Lower: Same huge machine demonstrates versatility in waters of Lake Erie in a test run offshore.

# Americas Act To Give People Better Living

MEXICO, D. F., July 16 (AP)—Measures pledging the American countries to raise the living, wage and educational standards of their people through "greater production and equitable distribution" by means of lowered trade barriers were approved by the second Inter-American Agricultural Congress.

The plenary session of the Congress approved a total of 35 resolutions, the most important laying down the principal of "maximum production in aid of the war effort and the well being of men and animals in the Western Hemisphere, based on ample nourishment."

There were other declarations that:

Efforts should be made to improve the wage, living and educational standards of rural workers particular emphasis on the education of farm women.

An Inter-American Bank of Agriculture Credit, with capital contributed proportionately by all countries, should be established and countries which do not have their own agriculture credit systems should establish them.

A survey should be made of each country's resources in oil and grease plants, rubber, medicinal plants and cellulose which can be obtained at once, and the results should be sent to interested governments.

Each country should provide long-term, low-interest financing for rural electrification.

The control of disease of farm animals and plants should be coordinated by an office of the Pan American Union.

Immigration of political refugees from Europe is desirable when they adopt easily the customs of the country to which they come.

Producing countries should join with other producers and consuming countries in commodity agreements to divide markets.

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard conferred for an hour yesterday with President Avila Camacho on mutual Mexican and United States agricultural problems.

# Kerr Has Good Lead In Oklahoma Primary

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 16 (AP)—Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma's Democratic National Committeeman, widened a convincing margin for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination today over six other candidates with unofficial returns from the July 14 primary virtually complete.

With all but 135 of the 3,674 precincts reported, Mr. Kerr, Oklahoma City independent oil man, had 143,109 to 131,234 for his nearest opponent, Gomer Smith, former Congressman and old-age pension advocate.

Mr. Kerr will go up against W. J. Otjen, Enid attorney and former State Senator, who won the Republican nomination with ease.

## German Radio Reports 2,500 Guerrillas Killed

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. July 16 (AP)—Premier Nicolas Kallay told the Hungarian Parliament yesterday that approximately 2,500 Hungarian citizens of Serb origin had been killed in guerrilla fighting in South Hungary during last January, the German radio reported in dispatched from Budapest.

# Pressure Is Put on Argentina To Take Over Axis Businesses

By Joseph G. Harrison

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 16—Calling on every American Republic to liquidate or assume control of all businesses or ventures now blacklisted by the United States as aiding the Axis, the Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial control has implicitly laid down a challenge to Argentina, the most reluctant to take such action.

Hope that the ultra-conservative Government of President Castillo will at least diminish the economic activities of Axis agents in Argentina is based on reports reaching here from Buneos Aires.

Argentina is formulating several measures which will greatly restrict Axis agents and citizens, who heretofore have had rather free reign in that country.

**Agrees to Protect Dollar**

For example, Argentina has agreed to prevent the uncontrolled movement of dollars across its border although it has refused to accede to the American request to prevent the dollar's circulation within that country. This means, it is explained, that Axis agents will still be able to make use of the very substantial dollar exchange which they are believed to possess there.

But the key resolution of the conference just terminated here, according to officials, is that calling on the American republics to liquidate or control all ventures aiding the Axis. This resolution also calls for the sequestering of all property owned by blacklisted individuals and the termination of their personal rights.

The action taken by Argentina on this sweeping proposal will be the best measure of the depth of that country's determination to cooperate in behalf of embattled world democracy, it is held.

**Remains Up to Castillo**

The Argentine delegation to the Inter-American Conference introduced several anti-Axis measures which appear to be particularly strong. This is not taken as a guarantee, however, that President Castillo, never a passionate opponent of the Axis, will order them put into effect. The Argentine proposals were formulated by that country's technicians and do not necessarily have political approval.

Nevertheless, there is confidence in Washington that the Western Hemisphere is nearer to a uniform anti-Axis economic stand than ever before.

The fact that the Conference accepted almost verbatim the resolutions introduced by the United States is seen as an earnest of Latin American resolution to aid the United Nations.

One measure already being put into effect by a number of countries and which is expected to curtail Axis activity is the agreement to stop the importation and exportation of American dollars except from the United States and by the Central Banks of the various countries.

Meanwhile, Washington has received concrete proof of the extent to which Latin American economy is being geared to support this country's war effort. The State Department has just announced that virtually the entire rubber production of Bolivia for the next five years will be purchased by the United States. Bolivia will hold back such rubber as is needed for domestic use and an additional 250 tons for export to neighboring countries.

The American Rubber Reserve Company will spend $2,125,000 in developing Bolivia's rubber resources along the Brazilian and Paraguayan borders.

There is not much expectation that this country will receive substantial amounts of rubber from Bolivia during the course of the war and the agreement is looked upon as a postwar investment.

## Dobbin Gets in Free

PAINESVILLE, Ohio (AP)—Drivers of horses and carriages will be admitted free to Lake County Fair, Aug. 25 and 26, Fred M. Leyde, Fair Board Director, announced today. He said it was a rubber-conservation measure.

## New York W. C. T. U. Head Hits Liquor As Interfering With War Efforts

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, President of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, last night condemned liquor traffic as an obstacle to the United Nations' war effort

Speaking to delegates of New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maryland at a three-day conference here, Mrs. Colvin said reverses could be ended "if we had the courage to get rid of the liquor traffic here at home." She said liquor was being transported across the seas and to service camps in this country despite the need of conserving transportation facilities for the war effort.

"We sent liquor to Libya, where Churchill said we sent men and arms too little and too late," the speaker declared.

Mrs. Colvin told of "growing pressure to force Congress to rid the nation of liquor" and added:

"The Government isn't with us, but governments have been made to change their minds before."

She urged the delegates to strive for prohibition through the churches.


GRISTEDE'S "BON VOYAGE" SHOP

Old Monk COLOSSAL RIPE OLIVES 9½-oz. tins . . . 3 tins for $1.15

Old Monk GREEN RIPE OLIVES 9½-oz. tins . . . 3 tins for $1.15

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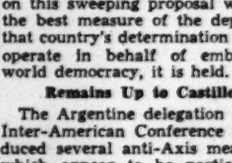

It's a NEW Shortcake MADE WITH huge and luscious TRU-BLU-BERRIES

ON SALE AT YOUR GROCERS Now!

Standard Sleeping Cars on the GOLDEN STATE LIMITED go streamlined

Aiding the war effort by releasing former equipment for more important military needs, Rock Island-Southern Pacific have put into service new streamlined standard sleeping cars on the Golden State Limited between Chicago and Los Angeles. All types of accommodations are included—roomettes, double bedrooms, compartments, drawing rooms and sections with upper and lower berths.

Rock Island-Southern Pacific feel it necessary to say that these streamlined cars were ordered many months before Pearl Harbor, and were completed after the war had begun. The addition of these cars helps to better serve America's increased transportation needs.

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# New Films for Boston—Connecticut Faces Transportation Problem

## 'This Gun for Hire' Comes To Screen at Metropolitan

At its most effective, "This Gun for Hire," the Metropolitan Theater's new feature, is an uncompromisingly brutal story, swift and ruthless. Frank Tuttle has directed with energy and excitement. As Philip Raven, a murderer who kills on commission, Alan Ladd gives a harsh and impressive performance. Mr. Ladd is making his first starring appearance. He looks as if he could play other than gangster parts and one hopes that he will be given the opportunity to test his versatility.

MCA

**Benny Goodman**

Now on the stage at the Metropolitan.

Here Mr. Ladd is called upon to delineate only the more elemental instincts and feelings. He is a cold-blooded criminal in the pay of higher-ups whom the police are eager to catch. Ellen Graham (Veronica Lake), a night club singer and magician, is persuaded to help in the detection after the activities of her employer (Laird Cregar) have aroused suspicion. Ellen is not allowed to reveal the nature of her activities even to her policeman fiancé, Michael Crane (Robert Preston).

The climax is reached in a chase sequence with hairbreadth variations. Raven and Ellen, whom he has taken prisoner, make their way in the darkness to a gas works, slide through a pipe line, and drop to a railroad yard. The police surround the yard in the night, but Raven is able to slip through the net in the early morning fog. His flight with two policemen hotly pursuing across a wooden bridge is intensely exciting.

The film concludes in a blaze of gunfire. Except for its occasional sentimentalism and super-melodramatics, the adaptation by Albert Maltz and W. R. Burnett from Graham Greene's novel is absorbing. Mr. Preston does a capable job as the principal detective and Tully Marshall contributes to the supporting cast. There are several helpful contributions by bit actors.

On the stage is Benny Goodman bringing his orchestra with him to head a program of varied entertainment.

### At South Station

"Tanks a Million," with James Gleason and William Tracy, will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items will include "The Quiz Kids Return," "Men of West Point," "Unusual Occupations," "Commander James Tunney," "A Great Railroad at Work," dealing with the New Haven road, two color cartoons, and newsreels.

### At the Telepix

The Radio Quiz Kids will be seen in the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will include Nat Brandwynne and his orchestra, "Sky Pastures," a travel talk on Mexico, "Unusual Occupations," two colors cartoons, and half an hour of newsreels.

### Chamber Concert Hours

The hour of the Sunday Chamber Music concerts at the Berkshire Music Center, July 19 and 26, and Aug. 2, 9, and 16, will be 8:30 p. m., instead of 11 a. m., as previously announced.

## War Conditions In Defense Areas To Be Discussed

**The Daily Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Virgil Thomson's unpublished Suite from "The River," will be played tonight by Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Wartime Conditions in Defense Areas" is the topic of "America's Town Meeting of the Air." The speakers are Richard Neustadt, Director, Office of Defense, Health and Welfare of the 12th Region; Walter Cooper, City Manager of San Diego, Calif.; Catherine Bauer, of Mills College, formerly of the U. S. Housing Authority; and Peter Grimm, Director of the Citizens' Housing Council, and former president of the N. Y. Real Estate Board, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Bill's original "Gay Nineties" begins a new weekly series, with Pat Barnes as master if ceremonies. The cast includes Hal Willard, baritone; Ethel Gilbert, soprano; Lulu Bates, contralto, and a guest star whose name will be announced, BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Some heroes of the present war will be guests in a special American Heroes' Day program on "The First Line," dramatizing the contributions American cities are making through sales of War Bonds and Stamps, CSB-WEEI, 10 p. m.

"U. S. Airmen Over Europe" is the subject of News Dramatization. One of the U. S. Army aviators who bombed the Rumanian oil fields and later was forced down and interned in Turkey will speak from Ankara, and a group of American fliers stationed in England will be interviewed about their raids on Germany, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Andre Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information, is to talk about "Greece, in the Hands of the Nazis," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

## NLRB Order Gives Nearly Year's Pay

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered that John Day Jackson, owner and publisher of the New Haven, Conn., Register, reinstate Gladys M. Solomon, "found to have been deprived of by-line privileges and discharged" for membership in the Congress of Industrial Organizations American Newspaper Guild.

The order which directed that she be given back pay since Aug. 2, 1941, also directed that the publisher "cease discouraging" membership in the New Haven Newspaper Guild.

The Board said its order to cease interference with organization of employees also applied to the Carrington Company and the Carrington Publishing Company, publisher of the New Haven Courier Journal.

## Stagger System Proposed To Break Up Congestion

**The Week in Connecticut**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16—The serious problem that faces industrial Connecticut in transporting its workers to their jobs and back with rationed gasoline and with tires that are wearing thin was emphasized this week as thousands of applications for extra gasoline poured in to rationing boards.

E. I. Rudd, Chief Engineer of the State Public Utilities Commission, in a radio broadcast sponsored by the State Defense Council, declared that not only factories and offices, but stores and schools would be compelled to stagger their opening and closing hours if the available buses and passenger vehicles are to continue carrying the load.

School buses are being used now, he said, to carry workers. When schools open they will have to do double duty, continuing to serve the factories and carrying the children to school. Many private individuals are being given emergency certificates of convenience and necessity for transportation of war workers on a jitney basis.

A survey conducted by the Conservation Bureau of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce brought an indication of the seriousness of Hartford's transportation problem as the war goes on. An increase of nearly 60 per cent in the number of persons who are public passenger carriers was forecast as automobile tires now in use wear out and additional workers have to "take the bus."

The survey showed there are 300 buses on the road in the Hartford area every day. During peak periods of traffic they carry 8,000 persons every hour, but indications are they will have to increase that load by 50 per cent or more. Staggering schedules appears to be the only possible solution since the number of additional buses that can be secured is certainly very small.

Special committees of the Public Utilities Commission are now surveying Hartford and other defense industrial centers with the idea of establishing zones for more efficient use of bases in transportation of war workers.

### Rent Control

Every house in Connecticut, and every hotel room and trailer camp, is under Federal rent control. The Office of Price Administration, by setting up two additional rent control areas, known as the New London-Norwich area and the New Haven area, completed machinery for freezing rents in every town. Three areas had previously been established.

It has not been done without repercussions. The Property Owners, Taxpayers and Citizens League is circulating petitions to protest the regulation and Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford has promised his assistance in getting a review of the Hartford rent ceilings by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. The ceilings, said the mayor, "punish" the landlords who responded to earlier request not to increase rents and favor the landlords who pushed rents as high as possible.

### War Bond Sales

Ninety-three per cent is not good enough, in the opinion of Thomas S. Smith, administrator of the War Savings Staff for Connecticut, revealing that sales of war bonds and stamps in Connecticut equalled 93 per cent of the quota set for June. The goal, in dollars, was $17,381,000. Sales were $16,284,000. The July quota for Connecticut will be more than $25,000,000.

"Anything less than 100 per cent of quota must be regarded as unsatisfactory," said the State administrator.

### Arms for Guards

Shotguns replaced rifles this week on the shoulders of State Guardsmen who patrol some of the defense areas as auxiliary military police. The State has turned in 2,000 .30 caliber rifles for release to regular troops.

### Home Gardens

The Extension Service of the University of Connecticut asked rural residents to organize themselves in groups of 10 families, each to be known as a local neighborhood, for more effective action on war projects. The system is known as the Connecticut Volunteers, and as a first assignment the neighborhood leaders undertook this week a survey of 50,000 home gardens to see what provision country people were making for their own food supply next winter.

### Value of Crops

The State Department of Agriculture reported that fewer acres were harvested by the State's farmers in 1941 but the value of the crops was higher than the year before. Total value of the crops was $22,966,000, an increase of $3,000,000 due to higher prices and increased production of such cash crops as tobacco.

### No Vacations

There will be no vacations for civilian defense workers, announced Col. Samuel H. Fisher, Administrator of the State Defense Council.

## Bumper Apple Crop Expected in Maine

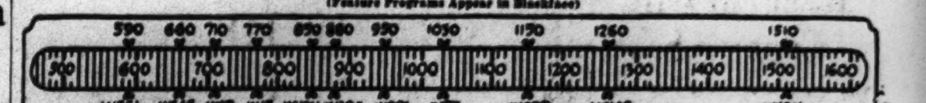
AUGUSTA, Maine, July 16 (AP)—Maine apple prospects were termed "very bright" yesterday by Stanley L. Painter, State Horticulturist, who forecast a 1,000,000-bushel crop this year, a 30 to 35 per cent increase over the 1941 yield, and the best since the damaging 1933-34 winter freeze.

The estimate was based on "continued favorable growing conditions."

Mr. Painter said much young stock had been coming into bearing for the past three years, showing the results of a "long-range" planting program inaugurated after the 1933-34 damage.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "David Harum": sk. | "Prescott Presents" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 | News Reports | "Prescott Presents" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | White Sox baseball | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 | News; Hollywood | Dance music | "Pepper Young's Family" | game | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | Jobs for Victory | "15 Min. from Broadway" | "Right to Happiness" | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | Wartime Buying; Orch. |
| 4:00 | Kay Carlisle, Int. | News Service | "Backstage Wife": sketch | White Sox baseball | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | Treasury Parade | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas": sketch | game | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | Studio Speaker | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Press News | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | White Sox game | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs | Kenneth Wilson, Console | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | | Adventures of Sea Hound | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | "Flying Patrol" | Jack Dalton, songs | Sports Matinee | Sports: Music |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie: music | "Wanderer of Wasteland" | Salon Serenade | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comment | War Headlines; Sports | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports comments |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliott, songs | News; War Commentary | Herb Lewis, songs | Sports Roundup | Sports; Music; Talk |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt, News | Variety Show | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Sports | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Glenn Miller's Or. | "Mr. Keen": sketch | News of the World | "Date With a Disc" | Richard Salinger, news |
| 7:30 | "Maudie's Diary": dramatic sketch | Civic Productions | "How'm I Doing": Bob Hawk's Quiz Show | "Confidentially Yours" | "Excursions in Science" |
| 7:45 | | Frontline Headlines | | Sen. James Meade, Talk | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 | Leon Henderson | Earl Godwin, News | Hanley Stafford; Fanny Brice; guests; orchestra | "Sinfonietta": Alfred Wallenstein, conductor | Danny Kaye, songs |
| 8:15 | Jerry Wayne, songs | Lum 'n' Abner | | | Civilian Defense; Music |
| 8:30 | "Death Valley Days" | "On the Boulevard" | Roy Shield's Orchestra | "It Pays to Be Ignorant": quiz show | "Songs of the Range" |
| 8:45 | "Death Valley"; News | "On the Boulevard" | Roy Shield's Orchestra | | "Songs of the Range" |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' Amateur program | America's Town Meeting: "Wartime Conditions in Defense Areas" | Music Hall: Bob Crosby; Jerry Lester; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; Music Maids; orch.; guests | Gabriel Heatter, news | "Pages From the Classical Album": records |
| 9:15 | | | | News Service | |
| 9:30 | U. S. Navy Yard Band; E. Ormandy | | | 'Americans at the Ramparts': music-drama | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | | Town Meeting; Jingle | | | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | "First Line": defense program | "Good Ole Days": variety | Rudy Vallee; Dinah Shore; guests; orch. | Raymond Gram Swing | News report |
| 10:15 | | "America Marches On" | | Dance orchestra | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | And. Michalopoulos | Morgan Beatty, news | News Dramatization | Pancho's Orchestra | John Kirby's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | News Here and Abroad | News Dramatization | Louis Prima's Orch. | Ray Noble's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; Quincy Howe | Dance orchestra | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchmen" |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Music | News Service | Music You Want | J. B. Priestley: recorded | |
| 11:30 | Master Works of Music; Orchestra | Fisherman's Program | Music You Want | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | | Dance Orchestra | News Service | Dick Jurgens' Orchestra | Day's End: News |

### Friday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | Commuters Special | Newscast | Musical Clock; News | News Service | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Religious program | Musical Clock | Garden Talk; Music | |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | Religious program; News | News | Musical Clock | |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Adrian O'Brien: music and time | Chet Gaylord, songs | News Service | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Shopping talk | | Military Band; News | "George & Dixie"; News | Post Exchange |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore: variety | Music of Many Lands | Morning Toast: Fred and Posey | Ruth Moss Interviews | Post Exchange |
| 8:45 | Carl Moore: News | News; Music | | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Two Kings and a Queen" |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | Fisherman's News | News; Hum and Strum | News and Rhythm | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | "Jane Eyre" | "Breakfast Club" | "Funny Money Man" | All Hail to You | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Southern Serenade | "Breakfast Club" | News; Melodeers | Organ; Vocalists | "Your Morning Pickup" |
| 9:45 | "Thus We Live" | "Breakfast Club" | Shopping News | Musical Roundup | "Your Morning Pickup" |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady": sk. | Air Express Music | "Bess Johnson": sketch | Recorded BBC News | Farm and Home News |
| 10:15 | American Stories | Helen Hiett, News | "Bachelor's Children" | "Sing and Swing Shop" | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | Brush Creek Way | Betty Pierce, talk | "Help Mate": drama | Organ Recital | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | "Food Fair" | Morning Serenade | "Uncle Sam": Meet Band | Treasury Star Parade | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Clara-Lu-'n'-Em | "Second Husband": sk. | "Road of Life": sketch | New England Cupboard | Talk; Orchestra |
| 11:15 | News; "All in Fun" | "Honeymoon Hill": sk. | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Australian News | Organ recital |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | "John's Other Wife": sk. | "Against the Storm" | Yankee House Party: variety; orchestra | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny": sk. | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | "David Harum": sketch | | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, News | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": sketch | Jerry O'Leary's Quiz | "Judy and Jane": sketch | "American Heroes" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home Hour | News Service | Defense; Talk; Music | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | | Terrace Room Ensemble | Musical Roundup; Orchid | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | War Commentary | Mildred Carlson, talk | News Service | Council for Democracy |
| 1:15 | Serial drama | Navy's Bond Drive | Treasury Star Parade | Marjorie Mills Hour | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:30 | "Vic and Sade": sk. | Show on Boston Common | Sketches in Melody | Marjorie Mills Hour | Leona Vanni, soprano |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs" | "Summer Serenade" | News Service | Cedric Foster, News | The Aristocrats |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | with Margaret Janis | "Light of the World" | Musical Roundup | Victory program |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Dance music | "Lonely Women": sketch | Musical Roundup; News | Leatherneck Parade |
| 2:30 | "We Love and Learn" | Air Express Music | Guiding Light: drama | Sports Comments | Jean Harper, songs |
| 2:45 | "Pepper Young": sk. | Fisherman's Program | Betty Crocker | Baseball Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 | "David Harum": sk. | "American Heroes' Day": Tribute Women Heroes | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 | H. Marble, news | | "Ma Perkins": sketch | White Sox baseball | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 | News; Hollywood | Dance music | "Pepper Young's Family" | game | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | "Swing Time": Talk | Southernaires: quartet | "Right to Happiness" | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 4:00 | Band Wagon | News Service | "Backstage Wife" | White Sox baseball | Dance Matinee: records |
| 4:15 | Victory at Home | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas": sketch | game | Dance Matinee: records |
| 4:30 | Exploring Space | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Boston Red Sox-Chicago | Dance Matinee: records |
| 4:45 | Press News | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | White Sox game | Dance Matinee: records |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs | Esther, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee: records |
| 5:15 | | "The Sea-Hound": sk. | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee: records |
| 5:30 | 5 O'Clock Follies | "Flying Patrol": drama | Jack Dalton, songs | California Caravan | Sports; Music |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie: music | "Wanderer of Wasteland" | Salon Serenade | Sports Matinee | News Service; Talk |
| 6:00 | News Reports | News; Sports | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports reports |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Newscast; War News | Herb Lewis, songs | Sports Roundup | Sports; Music; Talk |
| 6:30 | Frank Parker, songs | Variety Show | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Songs for Supper" | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | "Dear John": sk. | Geoffrey Harwood, Talk | News of the World | Date With a Disc | Richard Salinger, news |
| 7:30 | "Cues and Miscues": quiz show; music | "The Lone Ranger": drama | Neighborh'd Call: drama | "Red Ryder": drama | Musical program |
| 7:45 | | | H. V. Kaltenborn | "Red Ryder": drama | Treasury Parade |
| 8:00 | Lewisohn Stadium Concerts; Efrem Kurtz, conductor | Earl Godwin, News | Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra | "Sizing Up the News" | Rhumba Rhapsody |
| 8:15 | | Gibbs & Finney: comedy | | Vito Marcantonio: talk | Defense; Music |
| 8:30 | | "Listen America": drama | "Information Please!" | "Songs Marching Men" | The Lyric Theater |
| 8:45 | Concert; News | "Listen America": drama | Clifton Fadiman, m. c. | Chorus; Orchestra | The Lyric Theater |
| 9:00 | "Playhouse": Ray Block's Orchestra | Academy Award: drama | "Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Gabriel Heatter, News | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | | Academy Award: drama | | News Service | |
| 9:30 | "That Brewster Boy": serial | Dinah Shore, songs | "Your War": drama | "Double or Nothing": quiz, with guests | "Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | | "Little Show": songs | "Your War": drama | | "Classical Album" |
| 10:00 | "Caravan": Lanny Ross; Connee Boswell; Margo; Herb Shriner; Orchestra | Meet Your Navy | "People Are Funny": quiz show; guests | Cedric Foster, News | News reports |
| 10:15 | | Meet Your Navy | | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | | "Men, Machines, Victory" | Tent Show Tonight: melodrama | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra | Cab Calloway's Orch. |
| 10:45 | | News Here and Abroad | | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra | Harry James' Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; Sports | Dance orchestra | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Jack Edward's Or.; Master Works of Music | News Service | Music You Want | Cong. Samuel Dickstein | Count Basie's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | | Fisherman's News | Music You Want | George Duffy's Orchestra | Day's End; News |
| 11:45 | | Buddy Franklin's Orch. | News Service | George Duffy's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

## Gas Rationing Stirs Interest In Model Yacht Races

Gasoline rationing and the resultant restriction of travel have had a far-reaching effect on almost every activity, and its effect may prove to be a stimulating one for the Junior Model Yacht program, conducted by Community Recreation Service of Boston, on the Charles River lagoon. Boys and girls who cannot go far away for their recreation this summer derive a great deal of pleasure from participating in the monthly regattas, according to Alvin G. Kenney, Director of the Program. The second regatta will be held Saturday morning, July 25, at 10 a. m. There are five classes for racing, and any boy or girl under 21 years of age may enter a model sailboat in any or all of the classes, provided he or she owns the boat and sails it personally.

The program is designed for the purpose of stimulating the building of model boats as a leisure time activity, but there is no restriction against sailing a boat purchased commercially.

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

### Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Recorded Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Senator James Meade, talk.
8:00 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at the Ramparts," drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Pancho's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Louis Prima's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.

### Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:30 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—My Working Day. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ8, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

### Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.67mc or 11.79mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

### Christian Science Programs For Friday, July 17

11:30 a. m. — WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 17
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 263 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport — Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London — Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford — First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield — Week July 13, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester: Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

**New Hampshire**

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

**Rhode Island**

Pawtucket—Friday, July 31, 7:15 a. m., WPCI, 1430kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon. Monday, Aug. 31, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

**Vermont**

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

**Republic of Panama**

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64mc).

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

# Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Majestic**—"Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten. Starring Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Summer Theaters

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"The Dark Tower," comic Mystery by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman. Starring Gloria Stuart. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

**Repertory Playhouse, Jay Street**—"Criminals at Large," by Edgar Wallace. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Playhouse. 8:30.

### Tonight at the Pops

**Symphony Hall—8:30.**

Thursday Evening, July 16
Harvard Summer School Night
Malcolm Holmes, '28, conducting

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or," ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Prelude and Fugue from the Concerto Grosso for Strings and Piano ... Bloch
Piano: Leo Litwin
Sixth Symphony, "Pathetique" (2d and 3d movements) ... Tchaikovsky

G. Wallace Woodworth, '24, conducting
Harvard Summer School Chorus

"The Heavens Are Telling," from "The Creator" ... Haydn
Masonic Music ("Lasst uns mit geschlungen Handen") ... Mozart
"Mirth, with thee I mean to live," from "L'Allegro" ... Handel
Symphony No. 104 in D major (Two Movements) ... Haydn
Academic Festival Overture ... Brahms

Malcolm Holmes, Conducting

Suite from "The Incredible Flutist" ... Walter Piston, '24
"Emperor" Waltzes ... Strauss
"Knightsbridge" March ... Coates
"Fair Harvard"

### Films in Boston

**Exeter** — "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

**Fenway**—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

**Fine Arts**—"Tanya," Lubov Orlova. 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 9:55. Quentin Reynolds' "One Day in Soviet Russia," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:20. Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake Ballet," 2:55, 6, 7:05, 9:10.

**Keith Memorial**—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

**Kenmore**—"Second Fiddle," Sonja Henie. 12:55, 4:30, 7:55. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey. 2:35, 6, 9:35.

**Metropolitan**—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Stage Show: Benny Goodman and his orchestra. 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 8:55.

**Modern**—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden and Ellen Drew. 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

**Orpheum**—"Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:56, 7:09, 10:22. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:38, 8:51.

**Paramount**—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling, Guy Kibbee. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

**RKO-Boston**—"Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles, Ralph Bellamy. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

**Scollay**—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 6:55, 9:55. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

**South Station Theater** — "Information Please," Robert Benchley—as a Witness," "U. S. Naval Academy," "Fitzpatrick travel film on Mexico," "Vacation prevues," "A Letter from Home," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 11:58 a. m., 3:18, 6:48, 10:08. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:35, 4:55, 8:25.

**Uptown**—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:45.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 1:45, 8.
**Allston**: "Torture Ship," Lyle Talbot. "Buried Alive," B. Roberts, R. Wilcox. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1:45, 8.
**Regent**: "Gentlemen at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carol Landis. "Tragedy at Midnight." 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner**: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
**Brookline Village**: "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 5:20, 8:15. "On the Sunny Side," Rudy McDowell. 4, 7, 10.
**Cleveland Circle**: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 2, 8.
**Harvard**: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2, 8.
**University**: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:55, 9:30. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square**: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2, 8.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester**: "Private Snuffy Smith," Edgar Kennedy. "Dawn Express," Anne Nagle. 2. Evenings continuous 7:30-11.
**Codman Square**: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 2:45, 9. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2:10, 8:10.
**Strand**: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 3:30, 9:30. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville. 1:54, 7:54.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston**: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:45, 9:45. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 8:22.
**Park**: "Hellzapoppin," Abbott and Costello. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston. 1:30, 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall**: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "Rio Rita," Ginger Rogers. 3:30, 8:15. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day, Barry Nelson. 4, 9:45.

**LYNN—Open-Air Theater**: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields, Gloria Jean. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN — Granada**: "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne, Randolph Scott. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33.
**Maplewood**: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 1:55, 7:40. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland. 3:38, 9:23.
**Mystic**: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 1:55, 7, 8:55. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 3:15, 8:25.
**Strand**: "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 7, 9:50. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:15, 8:30.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental**: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 1:47, 7:47. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 3:34, 9:34.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway**: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:30, 7:30.
**Medford**: "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone, Joan Bennett. 2:20, 8:25. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell. 4, 6:45, 9:55.

**MELROSE — Melrose**: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie, Don Barry. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

**NEEDHAM — Needham**: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount**: "The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, Evelyn Ankers. 2, 8.
**Strand**: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

**REVERE — Revere**: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, 8.
**Boulevard**: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater**: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE — Central**: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
**Strand**: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Pangs of the Wild," Dennis Moore. 2, 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand**: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
**Broadway**: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell, Myrna Loy. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo**: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Remember Pearl Harbor," Don Barry, Fay McKenzie. 2:00, 7:54. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Branchot Tone. 3:27, 9:22.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," 1:45, 7:45.
**Coolidge**: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane, Robert Cummings. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 2, 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand**: "Rio Rita," Ginger Rogers. "Blue White, and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 7:30.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater**: "Swamp Woman," Ann Corio, Jack LaRue. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolgar, Ann Shirley. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester**: "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny, Carole Lombard. 3:43, 8:03. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris, John Hubbard. 2:15, 6:30, 9:52.


## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

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# It Was a Happy Day at Salvation Army Camp at Lake Massapoag in Sharon

By a Staff Photographer

**'Open House' by Salvation Army in Sharon**

"Open House" at the Fresh Air Camp of the Salvation Army on Lake Massapoag, Sharon, yesterday brought several hundred business and professional leaders to the Camp where they watched the 500 underprivileged vacationers revel in the brilliant sunshine and pine-scented fresh air. The distinguished visitors, including Maj. Samuel O. Smith, representing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and William G. O'Hare, who spoke for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, toured various sections of the 87-acre playground and ran across such scenes as above. Right: It was rest time for these girls and they chose a log to sit on while they ate their pop corn and licked ice cream cones. Center: One of the pleasant duties of Col. and Mrs. Richard F. Stratton is welcoming the children and mothers to this Fresh Air Camp. Here they are extending their greetings to Victor Davidson. Top left: "On your mark. Get set. Go! Swimming races are daily events at the camp with boys of all ages competing.

## Derham Joins Race to Fill Casey's Seat

The free-for-all race for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress to succeed Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts in the Third Congressional District gained a new entry today as John S. Derham, former Assistant Attorney General, announced his candidacy.

Mr. Derham served as Assistant Attorney General under Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General.

Several other candidates are already in the field for the Democratic nomination, thrown open by Mr. Casey's drive for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. They include Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts; James P. McDonald, former Secretary to Representative Casey; State Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, and Francis E. Cassidy of Webster, Worcester County Commissioner.

Other possible Democratic candidates include J. Henry Goguen of Leominster, United States Marshal, and State Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg.

Meanwhile, Francis X. Hurley of Cambridge, Democratic State Auditor from 1931 through 1934, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. Mr. Hurley was the youngest man ever to hold the office of State Auditor.

Thomas E. Berry of East Boston, who served in the House from 1933 to 1938, announced today he will seek the Democratic nomination for the Treasurership.

At the same time Charles F. Hurley, former Governor and former State Treasurer, announced publicly he will not be a candidate for State Treasurer. Some Democratic leaders had been attempting to influence Mr. Hurley to seek once more the post he held for six consecutive years.

In the Fourth Congressional District Frank J. McGrail of Worcester, Democratic nominee in 1940, also announced his candidacy for his party's nomination for Representative in Congress. Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Worcester, the incumbent, is seeking re-election.

## *Overstuffed A Book Pages Returned By Honorable Autoist*

WATERBURY, Conn., July 16 (AP)—The Waterbury rationing board is proud of one local resident who gave up a chance to purchase 96 extra gallons of gasoline this summer.

Through a binder's error, the car owner's "A" book contained nine instead of the alloted six pages, or an extra 24 units. Each of the extra units would have allowed him to buy four gallons.

In an unsigned letter to the board the resident said: "I am returning these extra units. They do not belong in my book. It's complete without them."

## Salem Man Gets $6,000 State Post

Alphonse S. Bachorowski, Salem lawyer, today was appointed member of the State Industrial Accident Board by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to succeed James Farrell, whose term had expired.

Mr. Bachorowski is Chief Deputy Air Raid Warden in Salem and a member of the Salem Selective Service Board. The new appointee to the $6,000-a-year post was also chairman of the Polish Division of the Republican State Committee in 1940. A graduate of Boston University, he has practiced law in Salem since 1919.

The Governor also appointed John S. Watson of Housatonic, correspondent of the Berkshire Eagle, a member of the Mount Leverett Reservation Commission to succeed Thomas F. Graham, whose term had expired. The Governor reappointed Miss Gwendolyn B. Fried of Newton to the Advisory Board of the State Division of the Blind and appointed Gardner W. Russell of Nantucket public administrator to succeed Roy Sanguinetti, resigned.

### 82 Pounds a Person

The United States used about 82 pounds of fats and oils a person last year.

## Supplemental Gas Records Open to Public Inspection

The gleaming light of public scrutiny will glare upon automobile drivers who obtain supplemental gasoline under the permanent rationing system going into effect on July 22.

Under an Office of Price Administration ruling, records of local war price and rationing boards on applications for supplemental gasoline will be open to public inspection. Thus, a neighbor who believes the man next door was not eligible for the B book he obtained may look over the records on the case at the local board's office.

However, the ruling contains a restriction in that the records will be available for "reasonable inspection and inquiry at such time and under such circumstances as shall not interfere with the conduct of their official business."

The ruling was made public by Edward O. Proctor, State OPA attorney, who pointed out that the emergency rationing plan contained a similar provision.

As the hour for start of the new rationing system drew nearer, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, renewed his efforts for rescinding of the Washington ruling that politicians seeking office may obtain extra gasoline for campaign purposes and for carrying voters to the polls.

Mr. Burke, in a letter to Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, insisted the policy "would constitute a wanton waste of strategic war materials and unnecessarily deplete the already limited store of gasoline in the rigidly rationed eastern coast States."

The Democratic chairman also wrote to George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, asking him to join in a demand that the order be rescinded. He wrote that "If the times were less serious and the situation less grave, we could indulge in politics-as-usual, but we are at war with a ruthless enemy dedicated to the defeat of everything for which our nation stands."

Previously when Mr. Burke criticized the Washington ruling, Mr. Rowell upheld it on the ground that it would help perpetuate the two-party system.

Observers have pointed out that without extra gasoline privileges for candidates the G. O. P. in Massachusetts faces a handicap in the coming election.

A substantial portion of the Republican vote is in small towns where the distance to the polls is considerable. The Democratic vote, however, is largely centered in the more densely populated districts where public transportation is more adequate and the polls are more readily available.

## Joint Committees In 46 N. E. Plants

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Forty-six plants in four New England States have set up joint management-labor committees to conduct campaigns to turn out more and better weapons and other necessities of war, the War Production Board announced today.

Thirty-five of the plants were located in Massachusetts, seven in Rhode Island, two in New Hampshire and two in Vermont.

This brings the total for the nation to more than 1,000 plants in the campaign launched last March by Donald Nelson, War Production Chief, to increase the efficiency of the American industrial effort.

The campaign is intended to increase production almost entirely by joint labor and management planning. In the co-operating plants, workers and managers sit down together and map out the method by which production can be increased.

Score boards are set up, slogan contests conducted, suggestion boxes erected, transportation plans devised and individual merit recognized.

## Fore River Yard May Drill Wells

Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., may be forced to drill wells or build a new reservoir to obtain water for industrial purposes if a drought should occur within the next year, it was revealed today.

Ezekiel C. Sargent, Quincy commissioner of public works, said the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation had asked permission to install a booster pump at the city water yard to maintain water pressure from the Quincy reservoir in Braintree. It was understood the pressure was inadequate during peak hours.

The reservoir in Braintree holds an estimated 180 millions gallons when full, and for the first six months of this year Fore River has taken out 132 million gallons. The cost for Metropolitan water, now used exclusively for drinking purposes, would be prohibitive.

## Rubber Drive By Bay State Beats Quota

Massachusetts citizens accumulated more than 22,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber in the three-weeks drive, John I. Taylor, Secretary to the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, said in a final report to Washington today.

The scrap-rubber drive went far over the goal of 20,000,000 pounds announced at the beginning of the drive. Total receipts greatly exceeded the normal yield of rubber for this area, which approximates 4,000 tons in three months.

In scouring attics, cellars, and garages for scrap-rubber articles, the Bay State's more than 4,000,000 residents dug up better than six pounds apiece of all kinds of rubber. Normally, the scrap-rubber flow consists chiefly of rubber tires. The 4,000-ton three-months receipt previously channeled through Boston's reclaiming system was all that reclaiming plants could handle, Mr. Taylor pointed out. On this basis he estimated that Massachusetts alone had furnished reclaiming plants with enough materials for six months.

There is still some slight confusion over continuation of the scrap-rubber drive, Mr. Taylor said. The drive, sponsored by the Federal Government, has officially ended and now is back in the hands of junkmen. The salavage committee has received many complaints that the junkmen are not paying the one cent a pound given by the gasoline companies when they were collecting the rubber, Mr. Taylor said. The Salvage Committee pointed out that the average junkman could not afford to pay one cent a pound, as the gasoline companies no longer take rubber at that rate. A price of one half cent a pound is nearer what the average junkman can pay, he said.

Final details on the collection of tin cans gathered by residents of 47 communities in Greater Boston will be completed tomorrow, said Mr. Taylor. Collections in Boston will begin Aug. 1, according to a present schedule, and continue by wards. In smaller communities, however, the collections, to be made by municipally - owned trucks, will be carried out sometime between the first and third week in August.

Housewives, according to Mr. Taylor, have been sending in a number of questions on what kind of fats and greases the Salvage Committee wants them to save. All kinds of greases should be salvaged, Mr. Taylor said. Great quantities of fat stuffs have already been turned over to local meat markets at four cents a pound, but no reports will be ready until the end of the month, the Secretary to the Salvage Committee said.

## Uncertified Peabody Strike Puzzles Bay State Officials

Why the second largest strike in Massachusetts is allowed to drag along without certification to the National War Labor Board is puzzling officials here.

Today the walkout of 500 employees of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company at Peabody entered its fourth week.

To get before the NWLB it is required that a labor dispute be certified to the Board. The body that does the certifying is the United States Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor has been appealed to officially by telephone and telegraph to certify the strike, and has not done so, it was reported today at the State House.

Reasons for the lack of certification, in what appears to be a routine case, are unknown locally.

This is the first time a Massachusetts strike has not been certified when officially asked.

Recommendation of certification was made by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and it is said that a Federal official joined in the move.

The NWLB has one resource in a strike which the State authorities lack. The Federal Board can tell the workers to go back to their jobs under certain conditions. The State Board cannot do this.

It is the practice of the NWLB to require, before taking up a strike, that the employees return to work. Then the Board steps in to adjust the dispute.

The strikers were reported last week as awaiting action by the National War Labor Board. There are only 40 actually concerned in the dispute, which does not relate to wages. These 40 are "pasters" who walked out in a disagreement with the company over the number of men required on new machinery.

The company held that an effective working group should consist of 12, while the men insisted on 16. There are two other plants of the company, with 1,800 workers between them, in Peabody which are not involved.

### Norfolk Lawyers Gather At Islington for Outing

The Norfolk Bar Association held its annual outing today at the Norfolk Golf Club in Islington. A banquet was scheduled for tonight. More than 150 lawyers from Norfolk County attended the outing.

Richard F. Bowers, president, will preside at the banquet tonight. The Committee who made arrangements for the outing are Edmund M. Murray, chairman; Daniel J. Daley, Avery W. Gilerson, Alfred E. Henderson and L. Thomas Shine.

## Strikers Told to Return

*Continued from Page 1*

including the problem of maintenance of union membership, it was stated.

On the company side, Arthur L. Gardner, production manager, said that the men had walked out solely because the company was unwilling to grant the maintenance of union membership clause, a form of the closed shop. Mr. Gardner declared the company would abide by a ruling of a panel of the War Labor Board on the issue.

The two plants concerned are the Monsanto works and the New England Alcohol Company, a subsidiary of the Monsanto concern, which is one of the largest chemical corporations in the country. The Everett plants made dozens of chemicals used in war manufacture.

The shutdown today was 100 per cent complete. There was no violence. The plants did not attempt to operate.

The A. F. of L. requested the strikers to man all machinery that might be damaged by the closing or subject to sabotage. They agreed, and did so.

Mr. Gardner characterized the strike as a normal labor dispute. "There is no question of outside influence," he said. "Our workers are all loyal Americans. We may disagree on questions of maintenance of union membership and the closed shop, but we know our employees to be loyal not only to the country but to the company."

### School Administrators To Confer at Harvard

The impact of war on public policies of the nation's schools and discussions of ways and means to meet present wartime conditions are among problems to be considered by more than 75 school administrators and interested laymen meeting at Harvard next Monday for a three-day conference on "Public Policy in Education."

The meeting, sponsored jointly by Harvard and Princeton University, is open only to persons who register as members of the conference.

## Bond Selling Rally Planned For Common

A new effort to sell war bonds and stamps to the Boston public will be made tomorrow when war heroes and stage stars appear at a rally on Boston Common and some of the downtown stores hold exercises of their own.

The day will be known as "American Heroes Day," and will be observed throughout the country in similar fashion. Lieut. Howard A. Sessler, Army airman from Arlington, Mass., who participated in Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's bombing raid on Japan, will be a speaker at the Boston Common rally between noon and 2 p. m.

Others who are scheduled to share in the exercises on the Common include: Band Leader Benny Goodman, Actresses Sylvia Sydney, Gloria Stuart, Betty Furness and Georgette Leslie, all here for theatrical appearances.

Among the stores scheduling special observances is Filene's, where a cannon shot on the roof will open the ceremonies.

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# German Push Menaces Caucasus—Rommel in New Drive

*Continued from Page 1*

veloped there in the vast treeless steppe—a plain barren of natural obstacles and perfect for tank operations.

There were indications that the fierce upsurge of fighting was spreading over more hundreds of miles of the battlefront. Dispatches from the Bryansk area, 220 miles southwest of Moscow and 230 miles northwest of Voronezh, said a "more serious struggle" was impending.

No details on operations there at the juncture of the old battleline and the new Axis bulge to the southeast were given. It was the first word from the Bryansk sector in 10 days.

At Voronezh, key to the German twin threat to the road to the Volga and the way south into the Caucasus, German troops and their allies were hurling tank reinforcements across the Don into the battle area and rushing up antitank batteries to meet the Red Army's armored counterassaults.

### Battleline Shifts To East of Rzhev

Dispatches from the battlefront northwest of Moscow for the first time mentioned fighting east of Rzhev, which is 130 miles from the Soviet Capital. Operations in that area earlier had been described as southwest of the City.

Forces of German automatic riflemen were said to have wedged into Russian defense positions but were reported repulsed after a two-hour battle.

Dispatches said German pressure continued, but was not on the scale of an offensive.

Hungarian troops, heavily supported by tanks, struck at the junction of the Don and Voronezh Rivers southwest of Voronezh, but the Russians were reported still holding the City.

A German vanguard entered one street but was driven out by Red Army men who captured 160 prisoners and destroyed the staff headquarters of a Nazi division, said a dispatch to Pravda, Communist Party newspaper.

Soviet forces engaged the invaders overnight in the area of Voronezh and to the southeast of Millerovo, said the Soviet Information Bureau.

Soviet soldiers struck also on the Central Front after repulsing three enemy attacks and captured a Nazi-fortified position, wiping out about 1,000 Germans, the bureau said.

### Russians Hold Firm On Kalinin Front

Kalinin Front defenders were reported to have held firmly against a number of German thrusts.

Russian reports from the Millerovo area indicated a Red Army withdrawal of 15 miles or more to the Kalitvia River, a minor tributary of the Donets River, which in turn flows into the Don.

Multiple thrusts since June 28 appeared to have given Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's Southern Command essential control over most of an additional 25,000 square miles of Russian soil, a block extending 130 miles or so eastward from the Kursk-Kharkov zone.

The Berlin Radio said German forces had captured 118,689 Russians in the Kursk-Voronezh fighting of the last two weeks and Nazi news reels purported to show invasion formations entering Voronezh.

German dispatches reported dive bombers and mobile armored groups combined to attack Red Army columns at strategic road junctions and to fire Red Army trains. Detachments immobilized behind the wreckage were declared subjected to incessant machine-gunning.

Meanwhile, at sea, the German High Command said German naval craft had sunk two Soviet submarines operating in the Gulf of Finland.

## Toll of U. S. Naval Ships

*By the Associated Press*

The loss of 48 United States naval craft in all categories since the submarine-sinking of the destroyer Reuben James in the North Atlantic Oct. 30, 1941, was disclosed in an Associated Press compilation of official announcements today.

### Tabulation

**Battleships:** Arizona.

**Aircraft Carriers:** Lexington (finished off by United States destroyer).

**Cruisers:** Houston.

**Destroyers:** Reuben James, Downes, Cassin, Peary, Jacob Jones, Pope, Stewart (destroyed to prevent capture), Edsall, Pillsbury, Sturtevant (sunk by an underwater explosion), Sims, Hamman, one unidentified.

**Submarines:** S-16 (blackout collision), Shark, Sealion (destroyed to prevent capture), Perch.

**Aircraft Tenders:** Langley (finished off by United States escort).

**Target Ships:** Utah.

**Gunboats:** Asheville, Mindanao, Oahu, Luzon (destroyed to prevent capture), Wake (captured by Japanese).

**Transports:** Liberty, Meigs.

**Submarine Tenders:** Canopus (destroyed to prevent capture).

**Minesweepers:** Penguin, Bittern (destroyed to prevent capture), Finch, Pigeon, Quail (destroyed to prevent capture), Tanager.

**Minelayers:** Ogiala.

**Navy Oilers:** Neches, Pecos, Neosho (finished off by escort).

**Coast Guard Cutters:** Alexander Hamilton (capsized under tow and finished off by gunfire), Acacia.

**Torpedo Boats:** PT-35 (destroyed to prevent capture), unidentified (abandoned during Gen. Douglas MacArthur's trip from Philippines to Australia).

**Patrol Vessels:** Cythera, YP-389.

**Tugs:** Napa (destroyed to prevent capture), Gannet.

## Axis Gains in Egypt

### Recaptures Ridge West of El Alamein

A new Axis effort to retake the desert coastal ridge five miles west of El Alamein, beginning with a sundown attack by motorized infantry and tanks Tuesday, was still in progress at last reports from the front.

British Headquarters in Cairo acknowledged that the Germans had achieved some gains in the coastal zone in Egypt and had "partially succeeded" in re-establishing themselves at Tel el Eisa. The British, however, had made some gains in the central sector.

Germany's official DNB said that some dominating heights around El Alamein had been captured by Axis desert forces after heavy fighting and an Australian battalion staff was seized in engagements still progressing.

The British said that as the result of an attack launched before dawn Wednesday, British troops pushed forward in the central sector to secure objectives at the western end of a ridge south of El Alamein.

A communiqué said: "Prisoners were taken, but their numbers are not known."

The assault apparently was launched to relieve pressure on Australian forces holding recently won positions at Tel el Eisa—the "Hill of Jesus"—and evidently was at least partly successful, for the communiqué announced that Imperial troops continued to hold high ground in that area.

### Nazis at Tel el Eisa Shelled by British

Enemy forces which succeeded in occupying positions at Tel el Eisa Tuesday night were bombarded heavily all day Wednesday by British artillery and planes and a number of Axis tanks were knocked out of action, the bulletin reported.

The British said their air squadrons were attacking the enemy "in force" and reported hits on grounded aircraft, gun positions, motor trucks, and a headquarters in the battle area.

Wide-ranging Royal Air Force bombers also struck heavily at the important Axis supply bases at Bengasi and Tobruk, far west of the fighting zone, Headquarters declared.

"Enemy bombing increased a little, but our intercepting fighters shot down seven enemy aircraft and damaged others," the communiqué said.

Australians who are holding the northern end of the line occupied Tel el Eisa on June 11 after a two-day 10-mile advance from El Alamein.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces have been attacking steadily in the coastal zone since dusk Tuesday.

British sources said a German light infantry regiment flown to North Africa from Crete had been put in the Egyptian line to reinforce Marshal Rommel's forces.

There had been previous reports that the Axis, finding its trans-Mediterranean Sea lanes under sharp British air and naval watch and its African supply ports pounded by the RAF, had resorted to air transport to get fresh manpower into the drive toward Alexandria and the Nile.

By a Staff Artist

**German Attack on Stalingrad**

Black arrows on map indicate main points of German attack in the Southern Russian drive on Stalingrad on the Volga.

## Kurds Join Raids On British Lines

*By the Associated Press*

Vichy, July 16

French press dispatches from Syria reported today that outlying Syrian tribes had joined the Kurds from Iraq and Iran in raids on British communications lines across the eastern Syrian desert to Mosul on the upper Tigris River in northern Iraq.

The attacks were said to have forced the British to strengthen garrisons along the desert routes.

Native demonstrations were reported in some of the British patroled towns.

The dispatches said natives were harvesting at night and refusing to deliver wheat to the British.

## Big U. S. Ship Sunk:

### Navy Reports Loss Of 5 Other Vessels

The United States Navy announced that two medium-sized merchant vessels had been torpedoed, one in the Atlantic off the coast of South America, the other in the Gulf of Mexico. Survivors have been landed at East Coast and Gulf Coast ports.

All but nine of a total of 381 passengers and crewmen aboard a torpedoed American merchantman survived the sinking of the ship two weeks ago despite the fact it foundered so rapidly they literally stepped over the side into the sea.

This sinking, involving the largest number of persons on any vessel known to have been sunk in the Western Atlantic since the submarine campaign began there, is one of six attacks announced by the Navy.

With the destruction of a large British merchantman, another medium-sized United States cargo ship and a Norwegian merchant vessel, the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral wartime ship losses in the Western Atlantic area rose to 376.

Fifty-one of the 372 survivors of the American ship with the large passenger list were injured. Their vessel went down within four minutes after the torpedo struck.

Passengers landed at an East Coast port said they owed their lives to the bravery and efficiency of the crew of 48 which helped them debark with a minimum of confusion while the ship was going down 400 miles off the coast.

The British victim was sunk 1,500 miles off the East Coast, with the loss of eight persons and the rescue of 77 crewmen and 20 passengers.

The sinking of the American cargo vessel occurred in the Caribbean in broad daylight July 1, and Capt. William R. McDonough of Mobile, Ala., expressed belief that "the crew of the submarine knew we carried a valuable cargo, and our destination and route were known to them."

Three crewmen were lost in this attack, and four of the 14-man naval gun crew, which fired four shells at the raider's periscope without apparent result, were reported missing. Forty-nine other persons in lifeboats were picked up in six hours.

Thirty-one survivors of the Norwegian victim, sunk May 17 in the Atlantic with one man killed, also presented evidence that some Axis U-boat commanders have advance information on merchant-ship movements.

Following the sinking, the sub officer halted their lifeboats, they said, and after asking the ship's name, nationality, and tonnage, correctly recited the name of the port from which they had sailed as well as their destination.

## Raid on France:

### 200 Spitfires Fighters Blast Nazi Defenses

Two hundred Spitfire fighters flying only a few feet above the ground raided 200 miles of the French coast in a low-level attack today, blasting camps, gun posts, and scattering German troops.

A squadron of Fighting French airmen played a leading role in the attack, the Air Ministry News Service said, sweeping over the cliffs at Fécamp to attack light antiaircraft field artillery batteries, wireless stations, freight cars, and troops.

The fighters sped to the attack when fine weather returned.

Four offensive operations were reported, centering on the Etaples area, across the Channel from England, and over Fécamp, St. Valerie-en-Caux, and Dieppe.

In another operation, a 500-ton coaster towing a target for German antiaircraft batteries was sunk by Spitfires off the Dutch coast, the Ministry added.

German raiders attacking in the East Midlands machine-gunned men and women going to work and bombed one town, causing fires and some property damage.

## Chinese Attack:

### Japanese Garrison In Tsingtien Routed

The Chinese High Command announced today reoccupation of Tsingtien in Chekiang Province on July 12, with 500 to 600 Japanese killed or wounded and the remainder fleeing toward Wenchow, 25 miles to the southeast.

The Chinese apparently employed their familiar tactics of closing in from behind and nipping off the garrison left behind by the Japanese at Tsingtien.

A Chinese communiqué also said a Chinese force "penetrated into the Japanese barracks at Sinyang," an invasion base in southern Honan Province, and killed or wounded many Japanese soldiers.

## WPB Reports That $223,000,000,000 Is Approved or Proposed for Warfare

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The War Production Board reported yesterday that appropriations approved and proposed for carrying on the war program total approximately $223,000,000,000.

Appropriation and contract authorizations as of July 15 amounted to $212,000,000,000, WPB said.

The Naval Construction Act, authorizing construction of about $8,550,000,000 of additional naval tonnage, was approved by the President on July 9, but did not carry any specific appropriation of funds.

In addition, about $2,160,000,000 for other war agencies has been requested. Of this amount, $314,000,000 has been appropriated and expenditure of the balance is provided for in pending legislation.

During the first two years of the war effort, ended June 30, Federal expenditures for military purposes totaled $34,765,000,000, including disbursements by the Treasury and Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Of the total, $15,650,000,000 went to the Army, $10,211,000,000 to the Navy, and $4,098,000,000 for the Lend-Lease Administration.

## Cotton Crop in Egypt Cut to Grow Cereals

CAIRO, July 16 (AP)—Reduction of Egypt's cotton acreage by more than 50 per cent from last year was announced today by the Ministry of Agriculture. The area under cotton for the present crop is only 700,000 acres compared with 1,600,000 last year, and the crop will be the smallest in 50 years.

The reduction was brought about by legislation and Government bonuses offered to farmers for growing cereals instead of cotton. The intention was to cut down imports, saving war shipping.

There still will be no lack of cotton in Egypt, since there remains in storage a considerable portion of the last two crops.

## Vichy Protests Assignment Of U. S. Military to De Gaulle

*Continued from Page 1*

territory, on the grounds that to do so would not conform with French-German armistice terms.

[The State Department announced in Washington two days ago that Vichy had already rejected two proposals by President Roosevelt for removal of the nine demilitarized French naval vessels from the Egyptian war zone.

President Roosevelt proposed that the ships be moved through the Suez Canal under American custody to some American or neutral port for internment until after the war, when they would be returned to France. When this plan was rejected, he suggested that the ships be sent under United States protective custody to Martinque, French West Indian Island, for demobilization.

Vichy was warned that rejection would justify the British in ordering the ships moved or in destroying them if removal orders were not heeded.

As indicated by the following, the French public apparently was informed concerning the American proposals only today and still did not know that they had been rejected by Vichy.]

French papers this morning for the first time published parts of a statement by acting United States Secretary of State Sumner Welles on negotiations over the French squadron, but cautiously refrained from all comment while awaiting publication by Chief of Government Laval of details of the negotiations.

The Welles statement which summarized negotiations with Vichy over the warships, was given in two paragraphs, consisting only of direct quotations, with nothing added except the words, "M. Sumner Welles declared today."

The French-German armistice convention provided that all French naval units must put into continental French ports, where they would be left untouched by the Axis powers. There has been grave question of use by Germany of French marine facilities.

## Vichy Slams Door Against Jews In French Colonies

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 16 (AP)—A Vichy Government decree yesterday put the management of all Jewish-controlled property, businesses, leases and rights in the French Colonies under the Colonial Office. The decree stated its object was "to eliminate all Jewish influence in Colonial economy."

The new Gestapo restrictions are more severe than the anti-Jewish regulations in Berlin. They were signed by the head of the Gestapo and Nazi storm troops in France instead of the commander of military occupation forces, as was the case in previous measures.

The order listed these places as forbidden to the Jews:

Restaurants and eating places of all sorts, cafes, tea rooms and bars, theaters, motion picture houses, concerts, vaudeville theaters and other amusement places, public telephone booths, markets and fairs, swimming pools and beaches, museums, libraries, public exhibitions, castles, museum-palaces, all buildings of historic interest, sporting meets, either as participants or spectators, race tracks and betting offices, camping grounds, and parks.

## Full Employment After War Urged

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The National Planning Association, forecasting that immediately after the war the question of a bonus for soldiers would arise, urged that proper use be made of that "certainty" to insure full employment in the postwar period.

The private association, a clearing center for information on social and economic planning, said that while the Selective Service Act entitles servicemen to return to their old jobs, private employers are not obliged to rehire them if circumstances make it impossible.

"This exception," said the report, "in reality makes the guarantee almost meaningless. In reality, the laws says that the ex-soldier shall have his former job back if general economic conditions warrant. The nation actually has assumed an obligation to see to it that we do have full employment. . . . Governmental activities on a large scale will be needed in order to redeem this pledge."

## De Gaulle Visit

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, July 16—For the first time, Gen. Charles De Gaulle yesterday visited the House of Commons," the BBC reported last night.

He spoke during a meeting of Members of Parliament. An enthusiastic ovation greeted the General. After his speech the members started singing the Marseillaise and France was given three cheers.

General De Gaulle's visit was made on the occasion of a meeting of the Anglo-French Parliamentary committee, the members of which represent all political parties. The meeting was held under Mr. Anthony Eden's chairmanship.


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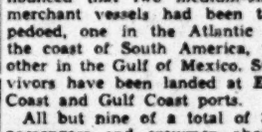
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# 'Freedom From Want' Major Postwar Aim

MONTREAL, July 16 (CP)—A publication released by the International Labor Office sees "freedom from want" in the postwar world as one idea which has "captured the imagination and aroused the determination of all classes of men."

The publication is a 187-page study of "Food Control in Great Britain," prepared in Montreal and London by Edith Tilton Denhardt of the Economic and Statistical Section of the I. L. O.

Underlying the conception of freedom from want, it says, "is the idea that the community through a democratically elected government should take direct and active responsibility for the welfare of all its members."

Another idea, not easy to define, was concerned with the belief that "a government democratically elected should and can consciously organize the economic resources of the community in the interests of the whole community."

These ideas are stated in the "conclusions" of the study which reviews measures taken in Great Britain since the start of the war, and in answer to the question of whether some of the steps taken can be carried over into peacetime operation.

British food control, on the whole, is described as having successfully accomplished an even and adequate flow of food into the channels of distribution, and its distribution equitably to all classes of the community.

**Lessons for the Future**

"Mistakes have been made and more will be made, but mistakes as well as successes are not without their lesson for the future.

"Most striking perhaps is the number of things generally considered administratively impracticable which, when attempted, have proved extraordinarily successful. The first requisite of any minister of food is courage. . . ."

"The British Government has gone beyond the mere acceptance of responsibility for the food supply of the country and accepted a large measure of responsibility for the nutritional condition of the people."

Cited as outstanding wartime developments are the "free and cheap" milk scheme and the communal feeding program.

"There seems little doubt that the milk scheme will remain as a permanent part of British social policy, and already many are urging that its scope be extended. The extension of communal meals, especially in the schools, in the factories and in the mines, has provided for decent midday meals facilities that will not be scrapped when the war is over."

**Organization of Agriculture**

The study also finds the "reorganization of agriculture holds a prominent place in all discussions of postwar reconstruction in the United Kingdom. . . ."

"The power to reorganize agriculture now in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture is being used to put the industry in a sounder position than ever before." The increase to £3 a week of the wages of agricultural workers, if maintained after the war, would in itself force a certain reorganization if huge additional subsidies to producers were to be avoided. The study comments that "some bad farmers" have been taken over by the State. "There is no obligation on the State to return this land to the original owners after the war if there is reason to believe it will not be properly farmed."

The problems of food control are classified by the report under five headings, general administrative policy, control of supplies and distribution, control of command, control of prices, and nutrition and education.

**Use of Trade Personnel**

"A controversial administrative principle," the report says, "is the maintenance so far as practicable of the existing channels of trade and the use of trade personnel in executive positions in the food controls. These practices arise out of the need for obtaining the cooperation and experience of the trade in the administration of food control, but they give rise to some criticisms from the public and sometimes from sections of industry who feel themselves treated badly.

"The policy of the British Government in this, as in other controls, has been to interfere with existing interests only when necessary and not to introduce changes for the sake of social reform, but only when they are necessary for the efficiency of the war effort.

"The exigencies of war force extensive changes, but these, with some notable exceptions, are adopted slowly in the food trades. . . .

**Distribution of Burdens**

"There is much to be said for and against the policy of making general reforms in wartime, but the burdens of war should be distributed as equitably as possible and the perpetuation of waste during wartime simply because it existed in peacetime helps neither the war effort nor the winning of the peace. On the other hand, changes that will dislocate existing methods of production and distribution without immediately creating new methods are not practicable in wartime. . . .

"The policy of preserving existing channels of trade as far as possible has prevented a thoroughgoing reorganization of distributive processes, and it is indeed doubtful how far such a reorganization to meet the necessities of state-directed distribution in wartime would meet the needs of peace in private enterprise and the profit motive continue to be the chief forces in the distribution of food in the future.

"The stimulus given to vertical as well as horizontal organization in the food manufacturing and distributing industries may after this war, as it did after the last war, lead to a greater amount of amalgamation of cartelization and to an increased tendency for one or a few large firms to dominate each branch of industry to a greater extent than before. Additional measures may then be necessary after the war to control monopolistic practices."

**Prices and Buying Power**

The report says that results so far of food control "show no measurable decrease in physical well-being due to food shortages."

Discussing prices, it says that these, especially of rationed goods, should be related to the purchasing power of the lowest income group. "If costs of production, importation or distribution rise, the remuneration to the producers must be raised to cover them, but it is not always desirable that prices to the consumer should be raised in proportion to the increased costs.

"Prices may therefore be set in accordance with the low-income consumer's 'ability to pay,' while taxes are set in accordance with the higher-income taxpayer's 'ability to pay.' If a food is subsidized, however, it is important that it should be subsidized enough to bring the price within the range of the lower income groups."

The report states that "the key to successful food control lies in obtaining control over supplies at their source and over the channels of distribution. . . .

**Control of Industries**

"When the Government introduces food control it must not only impose restrictions on traders, but in most cases must 'take over' certain industries and itself direct the activities of the industry. It does not, as a rule, interfere with the internal organization of the firm but simply assumes the responsibility for decisions as to buying and selling."

The study finds that "the introduction or extension of rationing in wartime is not necessarily an indication of weakness in a nation's economic system or of diminishing resources." Not only did total war require the mobilization of the largest possible quantity of the nation's resources, but rationing "is desirable to offset the effect of inequality of income and of shopping opportunity and also because of its effects on the food habits of the people. . . . Individuals frequently do not want what they should want and in wartime the efficiency of the war effort is affected by the physical efficiency of the people."

## *Something for a Pilot to Watch*

Associated Press

**Instrument Panel of Japanese Zero Plane**

This panel was taken from one of the Japanese fighter planes which was shot down by an American pilot somewhere in the Southwest Pacific.

# China Asks Quick Allied Drive on Axis

CHUNGKING, July 16 (AP) — Asserting that the Allies must start counteroffensives this summer to prevent Germany and Japan from sustaining themselves in a long war, a Chinese spokesman declared: "We must always take some risk even if we are not quite ready."

The next two or three months will determine the length of the war, he said, and in that period "it is the supreme duty of the United Nations that each and all of them should make every effort to prevent Germany and Japan from attaining their desired positions."

Even while acknowledging a recent reverse, the spokesman pledged that China would do its part by keeping more Japanese troops tied up in this country than ever before if it gets necessary increased air support.

The admitted reversal was the loss July 11 of the valuable port of Wenchow in southern Chekiang Province, but the spokesman suggested that the military situation was not as bad as this might make it appear.

In extending an arc of soldiery across Chekiang from Hangchow to Wenchow, the Japanese have not trapped Chines forces east of that line, the spokesman said. Japanese forces at many places consist only of small garrisons, past which the Chinese can dash almost at will.

## Old Faithful True to Name

Old Faithful, the world's most famous geyser, has erupted regularly about every 65 minutes ever since white men first visited Yellowstone in the early '80s.

# American Gifts to British Face Curb to Save Space

By Harold Hobson
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 16—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a letter to President Roosevelt has asked that private gifts to Britain be slowed down in order to make room for vital war supplies in the face of increasing shipping difficulties.

To enforce this economy, the Foreign Office announced that cargo space would be allocated hereafter only to shipments directly through the American Red Cross to the British Red Cross and Women's Voluntary Services and through the British War Relief Society to the Personal Service League.

[The shipments from The Christian Science War Relief Committee are handled through the British War Relief Society, though their distribution is done by The Christian Science organization in London. They are expected to continue in substantially the same volume as they already comprise essentials.]

This change has been accompanied by a great outburst of praise from the British press for American kindness during the past two years. Mr. Churchill himself set the pace for these expressions by referring to the generosity of American gifts as "overwhelming and without precedent." In supporting Mr. Churchill's decision, The Times of London speaks of "this noble generosity" and the News Chronicle says "we shall never forget the spontaneous generosity of a great-hearted people."

The decision to cut down drastically the flow of American goods to Britain is due to heavy sinkings and the greatly increased strain on Allied shipping resources, in particular the diversion of shipping to bring American troops and equipment to the western war theater.

Since November, 1940, The Christian Science Monitor learns, up to 2,500 tons of American goods were sent monthly to Britain through a wide variety of charitable organizations. In the future, only 1,000 tons a month are to be allowed, and in this 1,000 tons Red Cross and medical supplies are to be given priority. Other kinds of goods will be brought over only if surplus space exists and, even then, they will be confined to absolute essentials such as shoes, underclothes and men's and boys' clothing. Hitherto, a certain amount of luxuries for bombed-out persons have been imported, but these are now to cease.

The necessity of reducing the flow of American presents has called for much reorganization at the receiving end, but all of the 45 organizations at present concerned declare that matters have been handled with great consideration and sympathy.

In the meantime, thousands of British people who have suffered the worst effects of bombing bear grateful witness in replenished wardrobes to the timeliness of American help. Many individual Britons also have received private gifts from the United States, and are waiting eagerly for an official decision as to whether these also are to be severely rationed or even totally abolished. But whatever happens now, there are grounds for believing that if the German air blitz is to be resumed, authorities have accumulated sufficient reserves of human necessities to carry the British people through whatever trials await them.

# Infant Fatalities Up 40 P. C. In Nazi-Occupied Europe

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—A 40 per cent rise in infant fatalities over normal in food-plundered German-occupied Europe was reported today by the British Famine Relief Committee, a fact-finding organization of churchmen.

On the basis of first-hand reports, it likened the suffering from want of food in conquered and occupied areas as well as other embattled nations on the continent with the situation after four years of the first world war.

Here is a nation-by-nation resume of its reports.

**Belgium:** "A special survey with respect to children attending school," the Committee reported, "indicates that 63 per cent get no, or scarcely any breakfast, 33.5 per cent get an inadequate noon meal and 56 per cent get insufficient supper."

It put the general fatality rate for adults and children so far this year at 21.5 a 1,000—compared with a normal 13—and added unless the situation is remedied immediately that "there is abundant reason to believe that the health of several generations may be irremediably impaired."

**France:** The committee said the mortality rate in Unoccupied France had risen 45 per cent. It cited the report of a French physician that the mortality of children up to nine years of age in Nazi-occupied Paris had increased by 29 per cent.

**Poland:** Instead of a normal quota of 2,400 calories daily, the Committee said food rations allowed to Poles provided them with no more than 680 calories and allowances for Jews yielded only 400. Citing bread as a typical example of food discrimination, it said Germans get a weekly allowance of 4½ pounds, Poles 2¼ and Jews 1.

**Finland:** In Eastern Karelia, the Committee said, "70 per cent of the children under seven are dying of starvation." Its authority was John P. Thelen of the American Red Cross.

**The Netherlands:** The Committee said 20 to 25 per cent of the children living in towns were undernourished and the adult population was near starvation.

**Greece:** Quoting what it called first hand reports, the Committee said:

"From August until the end of March 320,000 deaths were registered in Greece, exceeding over five times the normal death rate and being higher among infants.

"On the other hand, births are being reduced to exceedingly low rates and of new-born children hardly any survive."

# Laval Controls Labor Army

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 16 (AP)—Chief of Government Pierre Laval today assumed direct control of the recently-created Government Department of French Labor in Germany and immediately delegated his powers to Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Secretary of State in the Foreign Office.

Latest estimates were that the present drive for labor would net in all about 100,000 workmen for Germany.

The question of repatriation of war prisoners in exchange for the laborers remains to be settled concretely.

M. Benoist-Mechin, who also is chairman of the Central Committee of the French Tri-Color Legion, formed from volunteers fighting against Russia, announced last night that the Germans had agreed to free members of the immediate families of legionnaires who have been wounded while serving with the German Army on the Eastern Front.

## Low Esteem

*Recorded by CBS*

ROME, July 16—An intimation of the low esteem with which Frenchmen regard fellow countrymen who accept war work in Germany was given yesterday in an Italian radiocast.

Commenting on the current German drive to recruit French workers for German war industries, the broadcast said:

"It is necessary that the workers leaving for Germany not be treated as pariahs, but that on the contrary they know that they are going for France. It is necessary to protect these workers from the dangerous political influence, behind which hides a false patriotism. Employers who manifest any kind of animosity towards them must be punished. . . ."

## U. S. Navy Man in Britain To Compile War Record

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Lieut. Commander S. Morrison of the United States Navy has arrived in Britain to compile a record of naval war operations similar to that by Sir Julian Corbett from 1914 to 1918. Sir Julian's record is regarded as a standard work on sea warfare.


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# India Moves Toward Dominion Status

By C. K. Cumming
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, July 11. Delayed — Although india is not a dominion on paper, it is fast becoming one in fact by the transfer of power into Indian hands, declared Sir Firoz Khan Noon, who has just assumed office as India's first Defense Minister.

Sir Firoz, whose appointment was announced July 3 in connection with important administrative changes which allotted new posts on the Viceroy's Council and War Cabinet to Indians, said, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor:

"In the Executive Council we shall have 10 Indian members out of 15, including the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief, while another Indian, still technically a member of the Council, will go to represent India in the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council at London. This in itself gives a lie to the charge that Great Britain will never transfer power into Indian hands.

"After the first expansion," he went on, "we were eight Indians out of a total of 13, including the Viceroy, and one ideal inspired all actions of the Council, namely, service to India. The whole Council has worked as one team, in spite of their religious and political differences. This team spirit, perhaps nourished more and more by the increasing danger to India's safety and freedom, may be expected to hold the newly expanded Council together.

### *The Indian Scene*

*The political scene in India is split by two major currents. On one hand the Congress Party is considering resolutions which will demand British withdrawal—with threats of civil disobedience if the British do not agree.*

*Britain meanwhile, its attitude stiffening, is proceeding with plans to broaden Indian representation in the central Government.*

*The accompanying interview—given before the Gandhi "independence" resolutions were adopted by the Congress Working Committee — deals with phases of the British reforms.*

**Mutual Consent Vital**

"So far as a completely responsible Indian Government after the war, or even now, is concerned, it must come through the mutual consent of the various important elements in the Indian body politic.

"Any constitution imposed by force of arms against important elements would greatly retard the economic and political progress of India.

"We, as Indians, cannot shirk responsibility for the absence of this mutual understanding merely by stating that if the British go, India would turn into a heaven overnight.

"Deep-seated differences are not removed by some magic formula, but only by sustained effort and good will."

**Political Situation Unaltered**

A second wartime expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council is not likely to produce any early change in the political situation. It is a further development along the lines already laid down and theoretically constitutional powers of the Council remain exactly the same.

Apart from the formation of the new Defense portfolio which may have possibilities not yet fully appreciated, there is no startling innovation.

What has ostensibly been done is simply to enlist fresh talent and administrative experience with a view to increasing the council's capacity to cope with the enormous problems daily presented by the war. No great popular enthusiasm over the expansion could be expected with the main political organizations holding aloof.

Probably the greatest personal interest attaches to the appointments of Sir C. P. Ramswami Aiyar and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The former was once Congressman and chief lieutenant of Mrs. Annie Besant in the Indian home-rule campaign. After a long career in British Indian politics he has been for some years the Dewan of Travancore. He is brilliant and versatile.

**Main Points of Criticism**

The comment by newspapers and public men follows expected lines in criticizing the Council because it is not a national Government and does not, according to the critics, reflect the will of the nation and has not been given the substance of political power.

Specific criticism is directed against the retention of the Home and Finance portfolios by British officials and the appointment of a nonofficial British businessman as the Member for War Transport, although it is admitted that the latter has taken a liberal and sympathetic view toward Indian aspirations.

Indicative of the critical attitude of even moderate Indian political opinion is the resolution passed at the meeting of the Council of Liberal Federation protesting against the unsatisfactory nature of the steps taken and repeating the view "that the Council should consist entirely of nonofficial Indians drawn from the public life of India and that it should by convention function as a Cabinet while the Viceroy should ordinarily accept its decisions."

**A Question of Power**

A somewhat similar line was taken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who also deplores the failure to free the Council from "the paralyzing control and influence of the India Office."

Regarding this line of criticism, it should be borne in mind that power in constitutional practice is usually something taken or created in the process of working, rather than conferred, and the 10 Indian members working together in the Council should be able to acquire a large measure of power.

Moreover, nothing in the present arrangements can prevent a further degree of progressive Indianization which is in fact a fundamental idea inspiring Government policy.

For that matter, there is nothing to bar the way to certain essential conditions to the reopening of negotiations for a more comprehensive political settlement.

## *Without Benefit of Spotlight*

Wide World

**Irene Dunne Sings for Artillerymen**

**She is the screen star who can sing as well as act as all who heard her sing "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" well know. Well, Miss Dunne finds time from her screen and other activities to do her bit for the boys in camps and forts as a member of the American Women's Voluntary Forces. Here she is singing "Star Dust" at the headquarters battalion of a United States Coast Artillery outfit on the occasion of the dedication of recreation halls. She is accompanied at the piano by Hoagy Carmichael, composer of the song.**

# 'Reverse' Lend-Lease Supplies for AEF

*Continued from Page 1*

voiced merely by a carping critic here and there, might not be worth overmuch attention. But on the contrary, the British press today is liberally bespattered with discussions on such matters. Furthermore, underlying some Parliamentary speeches are similar questions. It seems the very magnitude of Mr. Churchill's stature and preeminence makes him a tempting target for those impatient at the war's course and prolongation.

And who is not impatient?

On the other hand there has never been as yet a serious move of public opinion away from Mr. Churchill. Every known method of testing public opinion has shown him maintaining an exceptional hold on British confidence. Similarly and partly because of this public manifestation of confidence, Parliamentary criticism of the Prime Minister has always been followed by a substantial vote in his support.

But it seems opportune to examine anew some of the criticism which persists despite the confidence Mr. Churchill continues to command.

**1940 Methods?**

Taking an example of criticism from the Right. The Conservative Sunday newspaper, The Observer, takes Mr. Churchill severely to task for still trying to win the war by 1940 methods. Mr. Churchill's case is that in 1940 he was not trying to win the war but rather was trying not to lose it. He is now preparing to win it and the difference between himself and The Observer is how quickly that phase can be completed.

An extreme example of Left criticism is the article by the economist, Mr. Harold Laski in the weekly New Statesman and Nation. Mr. Laski's main allegation is that Mr. Churchill is fighting the war in a way which will least disrupt the status quo in Britain. Mr. Churchill's anxiety, Mr. Laski claims, is to win the war with men and measures which do not touch the foundations of British society.

This would seem to be most damaging to Britain's cause if it were true in the light of repeated British protestations in favor of what would amount to social and economic revolution.

Mr. Laski's allegation certainly has enough in it to be explosive. For it is true that Mr. Churchill personally does not see as much wrong with the old system as others do. Nor can one deny that he would be glad to win the war without the sort of social revolution favored by Mr. Laski and many others who are far less extreme in outlook.

**Winning War Major Aim**

On the other hand, Mr. Churchill would not deliberately attempt to halt the tide of progress. He does not believe it is possible to do so. In the meantime, Mr. Churchill's paramount concern is winning the war, and in this respect he probably is less politically minded than are his colleagues. Therein lies his strength in the public esteem. Moreover, Mr. Churchill has included in his Government a large proportion of progressives like Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, and Mr. William S. Morrison. Critics claim that these men are submerged. But I have it from one of the closest connections with Sir Stafford Cripps that he is far from submerged. But he and other Left-Wingers in the highest positions are subordinating political ideas to common welfare.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin both have lately stressed the value of teamwork in the present Government. In effect, they say teamwork can be better than brilliant individualism, even if brilliant individuals are available. That is one reply to allegations about Mr. Churchill's exaggerated superloyalty to his colleagues. Another is that he is endeavoring to make the best of material at hand rather than to be constantly experimenting with untried men.

The same allegations have been made against Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Laski claims that a slow war will suit the vested interests in Britain. But this does not seem to coincide with practical experience. Demands for a social revolution have been most vociferous in the lulls in the war. Intensive fighting draws attention away from social questions. Furthermore, considering the level of wartime taxation on the rich, a long war would hardly seem to benefit the rich.

Much of what Mr. Laski says about British failure to produce new men and new methods is wholeheartedly endorsed by a great proportion of the British people. But here Mr. Laski is inclined to be doctrinaire, like so many other critics. For while he and countless others would like to make a clean sweep of big business vested interests, red tape, Civil Service tradition, Army promotion methods, the Government has to keep the war and civil machine going and to make the best use of material and personnel available.

To this country as a whole the retention of sections of Army command is as irksome as the retention of men in Government who are still called Munichites. But, granting that there are many mistakes and examples of timidity, the urgent task of officering a giant Army without the use of the so-called old officer class has been found to be almost an impossible task, even if it were desirable.

Incidentally it is a strange reflection on the present political setup that the Communist Party considers many of those opposing Mr. Churchill to be pro-Fascist. Communists now are actively displaying posters in London vigorously demanding a second front and praising Mr. Churchill as an architect of Anglo-Russian accord.

# Public Joins in Fight To Halt Soaring Prices

*Continued from Page 1*

House committee that the whole anti-inflation program is in danger of breaking down.

Expressed in military terms, the Administration seems to feel it can hold its present lines against rising prices for the moment, but that re-enforcements of legislation and funds will be necessary to keep the front stabilized. "General" Henderson has been fighting a "delaying action" for months, and now reserves of public support seem to be coming to his assistance in the nick of time. However, the battle still hangs in the balance.

Taking all these factors together, the double collapse of farm bloc opposition in Senate and House yesterday was the most spectacular development.

The so-called farm bloc, led by the redoubtable American Farm Bureau Federation, victor of hundreds of engagements on Capitol Hill, was divided in this battle.

**Farmers Force the Issue**

In the House, the struggle turned on permission to sell government-held wheat for feed below parity. The corn bloc feared that the sale of wheat would break the corn market. The Farm Bureau Federation sided with them.

But thousands of small farmers wanted the cheap feed to promote production of eggs, milk and meat. Polls of farm sentiment indicated that the leaders of the bloc might be lagging behind actual farm opinion. After resisting Senate and President for two months, the House yesterday, 171 to 57, suddenly and dramatically capitulated.

In the Senate, almost simultaneously, half a dozen proposed restrictive amendments on Mr. Henderson's price control activities were wiped out, one of the most important also engineered by the same farm bloc. These amendments were dropped without even the formality of roll calls.

One would have required Senatorial confirmation of all OPA executives receiving $4,500 or over, throwing them into politics. One would have repealed existing price ceilings on many products made out of farm goods in whole or part. A face-saving formula was substituted for this amendment which apparently leaves Mr. Henderson's hands free.

**Enforcement Fight Still On**

Despite these victories, which on the whole make the problem of anti-inflationary price control easier, the fight for enforcement funds is still unsettled. The Budget bureau recommended $161,000,000 for OPA, which was less than Mr. Henderson sought and which he regards as a bare minimum.

He declared yesterday that $120,000,000, the amount approved by the Senate Appropriation Committee, would not be sufficient. The Senate yesterday boosted this to $125,000,000. However, the House has approved only $75,000,000. If the two chambers split the difference, which is the normal way of solving these problems, it will leave Mr. Henderson far less than he asserts is needed.

The acute problem of whether subsidies shall be used to help out marginal producers and thereby keep down prices is also coming to a head. Mr. Henderson demands subsidies. The House and Senate have not accepted the idea. But yesterday what was tantamount to a subsidy was agreed upon to keep down the price of gasoline in the Eastern States.

**Amounts to Gas Subsidy**

The background of this situation is that Mr. Henderson opposed raising gasoline prices 2½ cents, but found no alternative to it other than by subsidizing the oil companies. Congress rejected in effect such direct OPA subsidies. When the gas price was raised, however, Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia vigorously objected. He proposed an amendment in the OPA appropriation bill to end the increase.

Yesterday, an agreement was worked out whereby Jesse Jones' Defense Supplies Corporation will defray the increased cost of bringing gasoline into the Eastern States. Senator Russell accepts this solution and has withdrawn his amendment.

While Senators express just as strong opposition to "subsidies" as ever, the probability is that this maneuver weakens their position, and that Mr. Henderson is now on his way to winning one more battle with a reluctant Congress. That has been the whole story of his relations with Congress so far, including spending almost a year with the House in convincing it that price control regulation was necessary in the first place.

## U. S. Employment Hits 53,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Total employment in the United States reached a new peak of 53,300,000 in June, the Work Projects Administration reported today.

At the same time the WPA said there was a jump of 1,700,000 between May and June in the number employed.

The announcement followed closely a report by Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt that 12,500,000 persons now were engaged in work directly connected with war production.

Despite the rise in employment, however, an increase of 200,000 was reported in the number of persons listed as unemployed, due to the fact that from May to June the available civilian labor force increased by 1,900,000, as young persons just out of school sought jobs.

## *'Mom' Closes the House; All Are Now in the Navy*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., July 16 (AP)—The Oliver G. Johnsons have closed the family home for the duration—all five have joined the Navy.

First the youngest son, Roland, joined up.

Brother James followed shortly thereafter.

"Pop" Johnson got the urge and followed Roland and James.

The day "Pop" was called to duty, Roderick, the third son joined up.

Not to be outdone, "Mom" Johnson applied for a clerical position with the Navy Department. She locked the front door and left for a Florida naval base July 15 to take over her job.

# Commons Hears Ship Losses

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The House of Commons went into secret session today to discuss war-shipping losses after the Churchill Government declined to reconsider its refusal to authorize a public debate.

A suggestion of Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, National Liberal member and former War Secretary, that the Government hold an open session was parried by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal.

"The Government are anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity of having a discussion with the members of Parliament which could not arise if the session were held in public," Sir Stafford said.

Sir Stafford announced that no summary of the debate would be published but that members might communicate to their constituents "the general impression created in their minds."

It was no secret that the Government's disclosure to the House would show serious shipping losses to U-boats in the Battle of the Atlantic, this at a time when Allied strategy calls for increased use of ocean routes to carry out offensive programs.

Mr. William C. Bullitt, Special Assistant to Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy Department, is in London and is expected to be in close touch with British officials on any new policies which might grow out of the Commons discussion.

The Daily Express said British shipyards had produced an average of nearly one warship every two days since the war started.

At least 485 warships which were not in service in September, 1939, now are on duty, according to the paper, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, former Cabinet supply chief.

Allowing for the number of new ships known to have been sunk in action, the shipyards must have delivered to the Admiralty more than 500 ships in about 30 months of war, the Express added.

more six-pounder antitank guns than they had two-pounders a year ago."

The recently-improved Valentine and Matilda tanks, he continued, "have given excellent service in Russia and Libya, and now that we have established quantity in tanks and in experience, we can establish quality."

The Conservative Sir Patrick Hannon, replying in debate to what he called "stupid, ill-informed" criticism of war workers, said, "the output per human unit in this country in war production is the highest in the world."

## Seize Axis Goods, Argentina Urged

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 16 (AP)—Terming unsatisfactory the German explanation that the Argentine freighter Rio Tercero was sunk by mistake, Dr. Nicolas Repetto, leader of the Socialist Party, proposed in the Chamber of Deputies last night that Argentina seize Axis goods in this country and create a fund to cover damages to Argentine ships in "this unrestricted submarine warfare."

Dr. Repetto charged that the Nazis would continue to "sink ships of any country they want without respect to nationality," and added that the defense of "our ships must be made not with guarantees from Germany but with elements we have at our disposal."

Deputy Manuel Rodriguez Araya told the House that the Radical Party joined the Socialists in expressing dissatisfaction with the German reply. The Radicals and Socialists together make up a slender majority of the Chamber.

## Canada to Subsidize Building of Draggers

OTTAWA, July 16 (AP)—Fisheries Minister J. E. Michaud announced last night the Government will give financial assistance toward construction of Atlantic Coast fishing vessels of the dragger type or conversion of suitable vessels for use as draggers so the reduced fisheries manpower may have added effectiveness and production of urgently needed foods be increased.

The Department now is working out details of the plan, the Minister said, and an announcement will be made in a few days.

A scheme for assisting fishing vessel construction on the Pacific Coast already is being carried out.

Draggers are successfully used in the New England fisheries and elsewhere, but, except in the case of a few small craft, they have not been employed on Canada's Atlantic Coast.

### Home-Town Drivers

Sixty-four per cent of all fatal automobile accidents in large cities involve drivers from that city, the Census Bureau says. In towns and small cities, however, only 31 per cent of all fatal accidents involve home-town drivers.

## 'Growing Sufficiency'

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Minister of Supply, assured the House of Commons of a "growing sufficiency" of munitions yesterday in a speech which climaxed the second and final day of a debate on war production.

"We at least have reached the stage when the total volume of our own efforts does not raise any serious point of doubt, and with the combined resources of America and ourselves we are assured of a growing sufficiency," he said.

Of guns, he said:

'I do not think there ever has been any question that we have kept ahead. Today the Army have

### *Army Air Corps Helps In Raspberry Harvest*

McCHORD FIELD, Wash., July 16 (AP)—The Air Corps is picking raspberries too.

In response to a plea from Mayor Harry P. Cain of Tacoma, 350 soldiers from this air base packed their Government-issue lunches to the berry fields today, and worked long hours to help avert the serious threats of waste due to labor shortage.

### Fraud Statute Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed a House-approved bill to suspend for the duration of the war the running of statutes of limitation applicable to frauds against the Government. The bill went back to the House for concurrence in a Senate provision terminating the suspension June 30, 1945.

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# Australia: Equal War Partner

**Not only in manpower but in many other war essentials it is in all-out effort.**

By W. E. Lucas
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 16—Prime Minister John Curtin's recent announcement that reciprocal lend-lease arrangements now were applying to Australia and that American troops here were being provided with certain equipment and food without payment brings to the fore the part this country is playing in the United Nations' war effort.

There has been a general impression that Australia is only on the receiving end of the production line, that its role is solely to provision thousands of splendid fighting men. Nothing could be further from the truth. Australia is not the poor relation in the family of Allied nations, assets which it is piling into the common pool are by no means just good-will tokens.

The fact that Australia has thrown its total economy into the scales of war effort is shown in the fact that a country so rich in primary products is suffering severe restrictions in food and clothing. Clothes are rationed severely and so is tea. Most other commodities from food to manufactured goods, are becoming harder to obtain. In some cases, former sources of supply have been cut off.

### Big Help to Allies

Australia's broad acres already have produced tens of thousands of tons of food, fruit and clothing while its infant industries have supplied valuable cargoes of war requisites for its allies overseas. Its contributions in the past have been limited chiefly by the capacity of shipping available and by demands made upon its economy by the Eastern Group Supply Council, located in Delhi, India.

But the recent turn in the war has necessitated a more ruthless marshaling of its resources. Japanese victories in the Pacific have knocked out the bottom and sides of the Eastern Group Supply Council, which controlled the joint war-supply policy for countries of the eastern group of Allied nations—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British North and East Africa, Palestine, India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, and Hong Kong. Free communications between some of these now have been cut and others have disappeared beneath the mantle of Japan's new empire. Australia remains the main bastion of the Allied nations in the Pacific. It has accepted the challenge and the responsibility that now falls on it.

The problems of production, organization, supply, and distribution now devolve upon the Allied Supply Council, a ministerial body representing the governments of Australia, the United States and New Zealand. Its duty is to see that Australia's contribution to the general war pool of the Allied Nations reaches maximum efficiency.

The problem lies in two directions; first, to produce in this country everything possible for the equipment of its own and the Allied forces in order to avoid unnecessary use of shipping; secondly, it is to increase the output of primary industry in order to provide food and clothing at home as well as for export.

### Work Around Clock

On the industrial front, miracles have been wrought. During the first World War, 3,000 Australians were engaged in war industry. Today, 400,000 men and women work around the clock turning out destroyers, corvettes, 9,000-ton standard freighters, field guns, ack ack guns, bren guns, tommy guns, small arms, shells, ammunition, several types of aircraft, airplane engines, magnetos, bomb sights, and tanks.

Each week some new weapon is put on Australia's production list and the burden on American and English factories and the strain on Allied shipping is relieved by that much. It has been a triumph of improvisation and the intelligent utilization of existing facilities.

There is no suggestion here that Australia now can be independent of aid from the United States. It is unlikely that it ever can become so during this war. But its maximum industrial effort will relieve some of the strain on shipping for this potential Pacific second front.

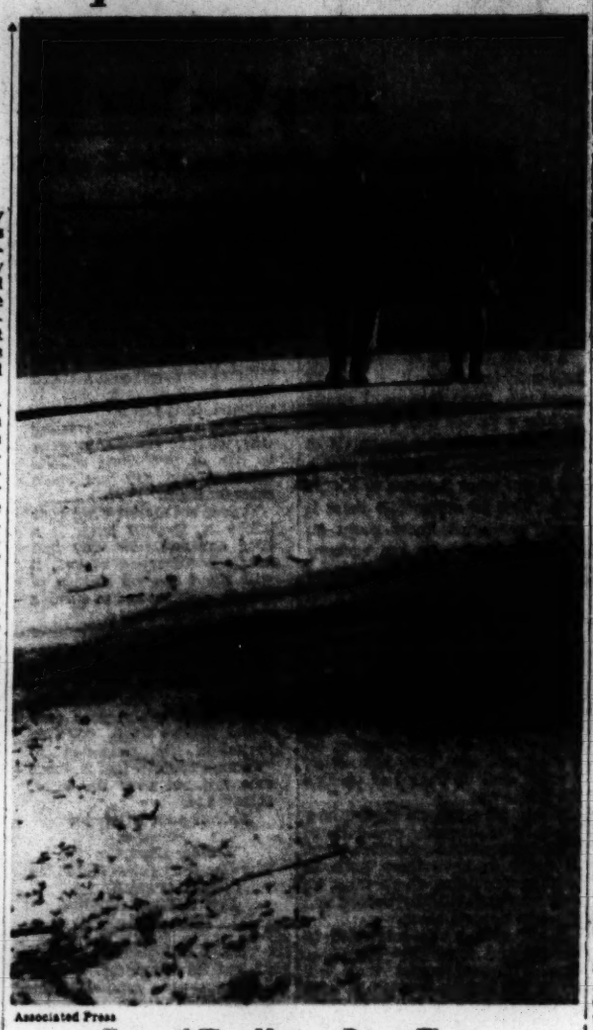
In agriculture, Australia's effort is in the direction of increasing food supplies and reducing them in bulk in order to save shipping space.

### Curb Upon Waste

A great drive is under way to increase the food output. Four million dollars worth of contracts have been let through the Government for additional vegetable growing. A national goal has been set up for the whole field of primary industry. The total has been split up among the states which, in turn, have fixed quotas for districts and individual farms.

Among the most important cogs in this vast governmental agricultural boosting machinery are the local food-front harvesting clubs which have been formed throughout the Commonwealth. These will organize labor in each district to harvest crops as a patriotic duty. They will arrange for communal help among farmers and actively combat food wastage, both miltary and civilian.

Along with an increase in food production, Australia has been developing dehydration processes. Green vegetables, eggs, and milk are being compressed into a quarter of the normal shipping space. The more valuable process of dehydration of meat is beginning to hit its stride. Whereas previously specially equipped refrigerator ships were required to carry chilled meat to Britain, soon it will be possible to ship by ordinary freighter, as when available, all the meat that Britain wants in one tenth of the cargo space. Seven pounds of dehydrated meat will more than provide a weekly ration for 40 British persons. Thus, in a war in which victory depends so much upon shipping, Australia is playing an increasingly vital role.



Associated Press

**East and West Meet on Desert Wastes**

An American and an Australian soldier (in shorts) watch over the lonely sand dunes of Western Australia in one of the first pictures to arrive of American soldiers in that area.

# A. V. G. Pilots Tell of War Above China

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Sixteen members of the American Volunteer Group, which played havoc with Japanese in the skies over Asia, returned to the United States July 15 and related tales of fighting with the odds 10 to 1 against them.

When the A. V. G. operations were taken over by the American Army, they elected to come home for a visit before resuming active service.

"We were badly outnumbered," related F. E. Wolf of Shawano, Wis. "Why, I once saw six A. V. G. planes go up against 150 Japs. Some of them came back, too."

Mr. Wolf, who went to China a year ago "for the thrill," was credited with shooting down four Japanese planes.

Others in the group also contributed to the A. V. G.'s amazing record of downing more than 400 enemy aircraft. George Burgard of Sunbury, Pa., leader of the group, had 12 confirmed victories.

Mr. Wolf said the first Japanese pilots sent into the war were capable fighters, and credited the A. V. G.'s early successes to superior equipment.

Later, he added, "they sent inferior pilots to China. They pulled out their best, apparently to send them to the Midway Battle."

"More planes and men and Burma could have been saved," reported George McMillan of Winter Garden, Fla., whose victory total was five. "Those Jap Zero fighters are good, but so were our P40's. They had us on climbing and maneuvering, but one small burst of machine-gun fire sent a Zero to bits.

"We could take many bursts—and frequently did—and still come. And if the odds were too big, we could pull out and away. We had them on speed."

Mr. Burgard said stories about Japanese machine-gunning airmen who were parachuting to earth were "no propaganda talk."

# Radiocasters Ask Petrillo To Reconsider Records Ban

By the Associated Press

Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters called upon James C. Petrillo in Chicago last night to reconsider his order prohibiting members of his musicians' union from making records for radio, juke boxes or other purposes after July 31.

Although the N. A. B. is not involved in a direct controversy with Mr. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L., in the matter, the directors issued a statement saying:

"Mr. Petrillo is mistaken if he thinks his order will bring more employment to musicians. All that it means is that millions of people will hear less music. Even if Mr. Petrillo's theory were correct his order at this time would be not only arbitrary and illegal but unpatriotic."

Other labor and strike developments:

**Flint, Mich.**—The tank plant of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation near Flint was virtually closed by a strike that followed suspension of a number of workers for demonstrating against a "no smoking" rule.

The management spokesman said that about 30 welders left their work Monday and went outside to smoke. When they returned, he said, they were given a three-day layoff.

Carl Swanson, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) regional director, said some workers at the tank plant had been transferred from other Fisher plants in which they had an agreement with the management permitting them to take five-minute periods morning and afternoon for smoking. Their attempt to continue this practice at the tank plant apparently led to the suspensions, he said.

**Washington**—The War Labor Board sent back to the Labor Department without action the certification of a dispute at the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Chester, Pa., after an A. F. of L. official protested that the C. I. O. sought to capitalize on the certification in a membership drive.

It was learned authoritatively that the board in the future will arbitrate cases only where there is a recognized bargaining agent; where a union can show it already has enrolled a substantial proportion of the workers; or when all interested unions are included in the certification.

In returning the Sun Shipbuilding certification to Secretary Frances Perkins, the board said that "this is a case in which it can issue no order, and that if anything can be done, it must be done by mediation."

The Sun management has refused to recognize either the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L. unions, but negotiates with an unaffiliated union. The National Labor Relations Board ordered the latter union disestablished, but the company forced the issue into the courts, where it still stands.

**Washington** — Trial Examiner Thomas S. Wilson recommended to the National Labor Relations Board that Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, and Northwest Casualty Company, Seattle, "cease discouraging" membership in office employees' union, insurance division, local 22,418, or any other labor organization.

The examiner also recommended that reinstatement with back pay be offered Raymond J. O'Connell on a finding that he first was demoted and then discharged because he gave testimony before the NLRB and not because he improperly disclosed company records to outside parties.

The company also would be directed to stop recognizing the company dominated Association of Insurance Employees and invalidate its contract with that organization.

# Canadian 'Wrens' Training Group Starts in Ottawa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—A training center for recruits in the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service is to be established at the Galt Training School for Girls, it has been announced by H. C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary.

Although it will be some months before large numbers of girls are taken into the service, according to Superintendent Joan Carpenter, a preliminary group of between 40 and 50 will probably start training in Ottawa around the end of July. Miss Carpenter is choosing this group in her tour of Canada, as she studies the need for Wrens and the accommodations available.

In the summer the Canadian "Wrens" will wear "Wren Blue" uniforms, a shade specially planned for them, and brighter than the British blue of that name. In winter they will wear regulation navy blue, which is almost black, and will be practically indistinguishable from British Wrens, even to the officers' tricorne velour hats and Wren blue sleeve and epaulet braid, denoting rank. Skirt lengths for the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service will be fixed 16 inches from the ground. The skirt has six gores, instead of the back-and-front-pleated one worn by the British girls.

# New Riches in 'Them Hills'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Arizona

The brown rock hills and mountains above the Colorado River on the Blythe-Phoenix Highway appear to have been baked to a turn by the hot sunshine that focuses on them for most of the daylight hours the year around.

These hills and mountains, and the table land that has leveled vast gorges that once divided them, are supposed to be geologically among the most aged formations known. Our guest rider, a young prospector, told us that geologists credit these pie-crust brown rock structures with having eroded through the ages to a depth of more than a mile!

We picked up our guest rider by the roadside. He and a companion had run out of gasoline.

Prospectors! Not like any seen in motion pictures or read about in books; Young men, of about college age. Both wearing the stiff composition helmets such as miners and men on construction jobs wear. They had done mining, too, so their helmets bore metal fixtures to which miners' lamps could be attached.

No burros, no pack sacks. Just a jalopy, a couple of miners' picks, a shovel, some small laboratory gadgets used for simple tests in the field.

The prospectors had been out on the desert for several days. They were heading back for their base of operations at a wayside station when we came across them.

They were not looking for gold. "Lots of things more useful than gold now," said our guest rider. "There are minerals in these hills that are needed for the war. We've found some traces. Going to keep on looking."

The two take their jalopy out on the mountain plains, circling hills and mountains, looking for "drift"—that is, rocks that have come down from above, bearing signs of mineral. No roads anywhere. They go around things. If sand gets too deep and the car stalls, they back out and take another route.

Old-time prospectors looked for signs of gold, silver, lead, or copper—the metals of their day.

The prospectors of 1942—and there are many of them—look for different signs. Many great deposits of war-valuable minerals have been found. Many others doubtless wait to be uncovered by prospectors like this two.

We left our guest rider at the gasoline station nearest to his stalled jalopy. It was something less than 10 miles. He could catch a ride back to his partner.

Rodney Brink

# Bevin Sees Need Of Tight Rein On World After War

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 16 — National and international discipline, with industrial self-discipline, are necessary for postwar reconstruction, Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor said yesterday, the British radio reported.

Mr. Bevin added if it were a choice of rigid state control or no organization of industry after the war, he would choose state control.

"If we can have ten years of national and international discipline and if the great industries will rise to the occasion and introduce self-discipline with the motive of service, then we shall build a civilization which will last a hundred or two hundred years."

Mr. Bevin declared that the question of rigid state control continuing after the war would rest with industry itself.

"He said it was the policy of the Government to try to establish for the postwar period minimum wage regulations for all types of employment."

# Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.78mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Digest from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.5m), 9.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc, (30.9m) 11.73mc (25.6m), 9.04mc (49.6m), 8:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

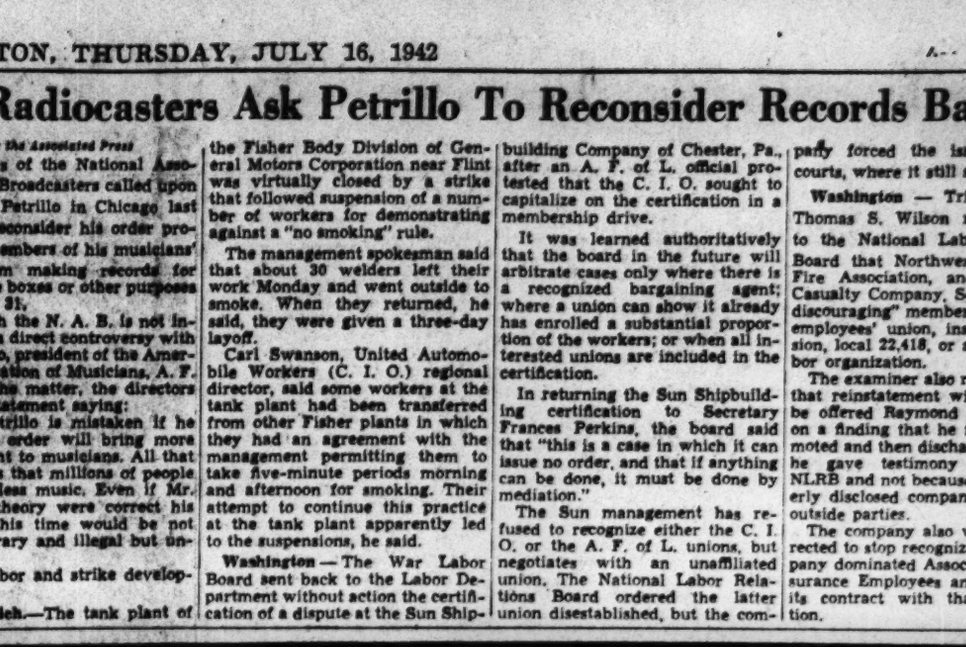
Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.5 m), 9.04mc, (49.6m).

Note—to convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours and 3 hours additional for British Double Summer Time. Beginning August 11, add 5 hours only for British Summer Time.

# Junior College Arranges Term to Suit Farm Work

LINCOLN, Ill., July 16 (AP)—With the Lincoln Junior College, farm work comes first.

The College's registration will start Sept. 1, two weeks early, so farm students can have a late fall vacation to help with corn husking.

General George Washington received but one medal for his military achievements from The Continental Congress. On March 25, 1776, Samuel Adams in glowing speech proclaimed the first news of the evacuation of Boston and suggested that a gold medal be given the Commander in Chief for "his wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition" of the town. When or where the medal was presented is unknown, but it is now in permanent possession of the Boston Public Library.

DECORATIONS
*for Heroes and Good Citizens*

Army Medal of Honor
highest honor given a soldier, is awarded in the name of Congress to a man who distinguishes himself "conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

Army Distinguished Service Cross
second most important medal for U. S. soldiers, is awarded by the President in wartime for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

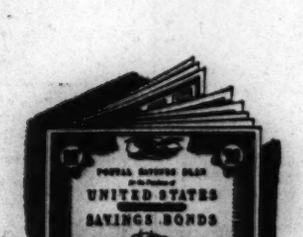
Army Distinguished Service Medal
next in precedence, is awarded for "exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility" in time of war in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

Navy Medal of Honor
highest honor for Navy men, is awarded by Congress to a man who distinguishes himself "conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

Navy Distinguished Service Medal
second most important medal given to men of U. S. Navy, is awarded for "exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility" in time of war while in service.

Navy Cross
next in precedence in the Navy, is awarded to men in time of war for extraordinary heroism or distinguished service not being sufficient to justify the Medal of Honor or Distinguished Service Medal.

Army Silver Star
is awarded to deserving soldiers of the U. S. Army in time of war for gallantry in action in situations not warranting the award of either the Army Medal of Honor or Army Distinguished Service Cross.

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# For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, July 16, 1942

A Thursday Page

## Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry

Author of "Whittle Round Up Bend," "Look Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.

### Chapter Two

The dark-paneled front room, the voorhuis, gleamed and twinkled with light and shadow, yellow where beam of candle slipped along polished brass and shining silver, red where the warmth of firelight caressed the brocade Holland curtains, and the Turkey carpet of soft rose and blue that covered the center table. Lydia twinkled too, but not so warmly.

For a month now, the young English ensign from the garrison had lived here with the family, had occupied a room, taken his place beside Father at the table, and had been treated as an honored guest. And the climax of the day came, like this, six evenings of the week. While the three women of the family sat in demure silence Father read aloud, translating from Latin or Greek or Dutch for the benefit of the stranger, and entertaining him, so Father fondly thought, in philosophical discussion.

Hans Vedder placed the marker with care, and closing the little leather-bound volume, patted it affectionately.

"So you see, Ensign Martin, neither knowledge nor wisdom is the monopoly of one race, or one period. Aristotle here," his finger tapped the book, "can speak to us across the ages, can speak to English, Dutch, French or Spanish. Yet if an Englishman seeks to learn from a Frenchman, or the Dutch from the English, many good people, in the name of patriotism, would seek to hinder such interchange of knowledge."

Lydia, straight in her high-backed chair, glanced up from the big lace-pillow before her, and considered the pleasant room. Brown Julie, neat in starched cap and cross-cloth, was winding fine linen thread onto bobbins with a little whirring wheel, well away from the fire so that the thread might not lose its moisture. Alie in a corner, spinning flax, was humming softly to herself; the room was full of the gentle music of the two wheels and the cadence of the bobbins on the lace-pillow beneath Lydia's flying fingers. But Groetmoeder's hands lay stubbornly idle in her lap. Sitting erect and unrelenting, her feet primly side by side on the little brass footwarmer, she remained implacably formal, even though their guest had been with them a month.

He was clean for a foreigner, Granny had admitted reluctantly, and his manners so good that she was sure he must have Dutch ancestry. But she waited hopefully for his cloven hoof to appear.

**A Scout's Boast**

When Lydia again glanced up from her pattern, Martin had advanced a new argument from his side. "That Caughnawaga scout we captured last week boasted that the Comte de Frontenac, up in Montreal, hears all that happens in Albany. And the prisoner himself knew almost to a canister how much powder we had left in the Fort, and almost to a man the number of militia that had gone north with Major Schuyler. He can't have guessed, or even seen for himself. How," Martin demanded, almost with heat, "can we defend a city whose people, despite orders, carry on secret trade with the enemy, still give that enemy all the information he needs to lay his plans of campaign, and knows all our weakest points and where to attack?"

A rat-tap at the front door knocker. Groetmoeder silently nodded to Julie to answer it. Voices in the shop, through which visitors must pass to reach the voorhuis; Trudy's voice was saying "Harmanus, tell your boy he can wait outside with the lantern, on the stoep."

Trudy Bleeker with eyes bright as summer gentians, blue as the color of her Young Company. Her little snub nose was pink with the cold and her sideways glance was just as effective over the wide lynx collar of her coat as through the lacy wings of a Dutch kappie. And . . . zu! The boy with her was Harmanus, son of Alderman Krol, and a Green. Very like Mynheer Krol he was, with his pale small eyes, and his long thick nose. But his shoulders were broad, and he was leader of his Company; that was enough for Trudy Bleeker.

Trudy was politely protesting as Lydia helped her remove cloak and hood, but already making round eyes at the English officer. And Myndert Dunkel, who was so quiet you scarce noticed he had come along, was carrying her lace-pillow. As soon as Trudy had settled her full skirts, and pushed back the fine white linen cuffs to show her pretty wrists, she took the pillow on her lap, unpinned the coverings, and the bobbins began their rhythmical clack. Immediately Trudy Bleeker was the very picture of Dutch housewifely industry; you were invited to note it and approve.

Lydia peered across; she'd have liked to see how much of her collar Trudy had completed since last they had compared them. The patterns were almost identical, many yards of delicate lace for a fine Dutch collar, by tradition to be the gift of bride to bridegroom. Tradition said too that the earlier you finished your collar, the sooner you would find a fiancé.

Then Harmanus, who scarcely ever bothered to notice Lydia, being older and of another Company, plumped himself down in the seat beside her, made some polite remark about the evenness of her pattern, and abruptly asked:

"Where's Andries?"

Lydia's fingers almost missed a bobbin. "Are you looking for him?" she asked evenly, and met his light blue stare with an expression of bland inquiry.

"I . . . someone was asking for him."

"Is he back then?" Lydia began to unfasten the little brass pins to move the pattern. It took considerable concentration.

"Of course he is," Harmanus grew impatient. "We all know he is. He was seen at the festival."

"Oh, the sledding festival. Was he? I didn't see him round the Blue's bonfires, and he's a Blue you know."

That last was a gentle hint that Harmanus, being a Green, leader or no, had no right to poke his long nose into matters that concerned the Blues. But Harmanus was nobody's fool, much as you disliked him.

"It's not just a matter for the Young Companies, Lydia. All Albany knows now that someone is in communication with the enemy; and they're saying it's Andries."

Lydia worked faster to hide a slight tremble of her fingers. So it had come to that, had it? But Andries was innocent, and he was a Blue and she'd got to fight for him.

"Who claims," she demanded bluntly, "that Andries is a traitor? You, or your father?"

She heard Trudy's bobbins cease to click, and the men had paused in their talk. Well, if she'd taken up arms for Andries she'd fight it through. "And who has taught you Harmanus Krol, to interfere in the affairs of another Company? If Andries is in trouble and can't be found, it lies between his leader and the Mayor himself."

**A Guest Departs**

In the stiff silence, Harmanus rose. "I'm sorry. I came only to see if I could help him."

That, Lydia knew, was not true. Harmanus had never helped anyone but himself, and only he knew how he'd tricked his way to leadership of his Company.

It was simple then to interpret his angry rising to his feet, his thrusting back of his chair, as a sign that he wished to leave; satisfying to accompany him coldly, courteously, to the door, and to say, pointedly, over the shoulder, with just the slightest emphasis, "Oh, but you must stay to supper, Trudy. Groetmoeder has made your favorite pumpkin bread."

And of course meek little Myndert would go where Trudy went, stay where Trudy stayed.

"And what," asked Martin a few moments later, "are the Young Companies? Or are they secret and is it forbidden to speak of them to an outsider?"

Father would have started an historical discourse, tracing back perhaps to the Blues and Greens of Byzantium, so Lydia slipped in first with her explanation.

They were just groups, pleasure guilds, into which all the young folk, the Dutch young folk, of Albany divided themselves. To go on river trips, or into the country, berrying, together. Or to give feasts for each other. If they didn't divide up like this there'd be too many, and of course each member of the guild was responsible to the leader and must help any of the others of the same guild, whether she liked them or not. Once you were a Blue you were always a Blue; once a Green, always a Green.

"And usually," said Trudy, "you marry a boy of your own guild or company."

Myndert, goggling over a bowl of warm milk and mush, choked happily.

"Alas!" said the ensign, with pointed gallantry. But might he, he begged, though not a Blue, offer his arm and his lantern to escort Miss Bleeker home?

When the curfew sounded there was a scramble for coats and capes, and Martin buckled on his sword. As he was on duty at the Fort tonight this courteous gesture would cost him but a few steps out of his way down Orchard Street.

Lydia and Alie stood a moment on the stoep watching the lantern sway down the street. From far off, beside the Schenectady Gate came the sound of the rattle watch and, barely audible, a voice crying "Ten o'clock, and a cloudy night!" In English, then in Dutch.

**Struggle of Giants**

Alie lingered listening. "Did you hear that?" she asked suddenly.

Through the warm mist a barely audible note, like a deep hum. Like something stirring, far up the river. But Alie was sure she knew its meaning. The first faint note of protest of the still imprisoned ice, bending, straining under the pressure of the warm springs surging up below.

Twice in the night Lydia, sleeping beside her in the big curtained bed, half woke, as though at the far off summons of the river. But sank to sleep again. A third time she became conscious of Alie's excited whisper.

"It's come! It's happening! Listen!" She was sitting bolt upright, among the quilts. A lantern, and then another, in the street below, pivoted light across the ceiling; and Alie was already out of bed and scrambling, teeth chattering with excitement, into her clothes. Somewhere in the house came Father's gentle tones. So he too had wakened to the summons of the river. Then came the first deep boom, like a cannon from the Fort. The first break in the straining eight-foot-deep ice coat of the Hudson.

Lydia grabbed one of Father's arms, Alie clung to the other; laughing, bullying, they dragged him around to the Water Gate. And there, in the dim gray featureless light of early dawn was everyone in town, lanterns swinging, voices shouting.

Around the Water Gate, the only exit to the river, the crowd jammed tight, and there was some commotion up in front. Lydia craned her neck to see. Why, it was Harmanus' father, peremptorily ordering that the gate be opened.

Edging up on a step she had a better view. Two soldiers, and in front of them, facing the angry Mynheer Krol, the Ensign.

"As Alderman of this city, once more I demand that the gates be opened!"

"The Commandant of Albany Fort," countered Martin, "has ordered that all gates remain closed till sunrise. And sent me down to insure that his orders were obeyed."

"But I am Aldeman Krol. . . ."

"And I a mere ensign, at your service sir. Yet it is necessary that we all obey orders, for the safety of this city." Then with formal gallantry he turned to old Vrouw Ten Broeck, the bleacher. "Madame, if you would enjoy the spectacle of the breaking ice, permit me to conduct you to the ramparts, whence the view is excellent."

On the Englishman's arm they led the way up the steep ramp to the soldier's walk. The burghers who, led by Alderman Krol, had been inclined to resent the curtailment of their privileges, now followed, good naturedly joking.

Father seemed pleased. "So soon has the young man learned that we Dutch are easy to lead, but stubborn to drive."

Down below, in the dark arena, two elemental forces, like wild beasts, had joined in conflict. Groans, roars, grindings and thudding blows, now sharp and hard as a musket shot, now deep and booming, as the report of those 21 cannon on the western defenses of the town. And the further hills flung back the river's cries, till the whole Hudson Valley seemed one snarling, roaring battlefield.

Then with a scream as of a wounded giant hurled out of the melee, an ice floe drove up on the shore, not 20 yards away. The crowd along the stockade drew back in alarm, then shouted in return.

The slow, southward drift of grinding, snarling ice floes had commenced. The long retreat to the sea had begun. There'd be ice jams here and there, little points of rearguard resistance. But the spring spectacle of the Albany ice break was ended.

Lydia looked about her. People were beginning to move away from the stockade, to form little chattering groups that wended their way toward home and hot breakfasts. The excitement was over; she felt cold again, and hungry too.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

### The Story Starts Here

A young English ensign, Martin Cochran of the Albany garrison, was a guest in the Vedder household, and a source of much entertainment for Lydia, daughter of the house. In Albany of Colonial days, with its large Dutch population, the Young Companies—groups of girls and boys who met for social occasions—played a prominent part in the community life. Lydia was a Blue, the Young Company of which Wolfert de Vos had just been made leader. Andries, the boy of French ancestry, whose erratic ways often got him into trouble, was a Blue, too, and was often a care to their leader.

Through courtesy of the Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Maryland.

"Little Girl in a Green Bonnet"—a pastel by Mary Cassatt

## Song

There are small words
You've said to me
That live like birds
In a green tree.

And sometimes they
Through silence sing,
And with their music
Waken spring.

Small words, small birds,
Small things to make
The sun shine bright
For their small sake.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

## It's An Ill Wind That . . .

A London Company of Girl Guides has proved that even enemy action can be turned to good account. Their Headquarters had been commandeered and they were faced with the difficulty of having no meeting-place. Then came a heavy air raid, and the raiders—had they but known it—solved the problem!

The owner of one of the demolished houses gave the Guides permission to meet in the garden and glasshouse and in March, 1941, they "moved in," meeting there every Saturday since, no matter what the weather has been like. Each patrol has its own fireplace in the foundations of the house, and Test Work progresses well. The Guides have learnt how to putty windows and to concrete paths in addition to their ordinary Guide training. They have also painted the glasshouse and have dug up three-quarters of the lawn as an allotment where fine garden crops have been produced.

## Bring Out Your Hobbies!

Noah Gomes, Helen Nease, Jane Weedall, and Sofia Dickason, Hobbyists

Our hobbyists today are Noah Gomes, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Helen Nease, of Wollaston, Massachusetts; Jane Weedall, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Sofia Dickason, of Los Angeles, California.

**Auto-Mechanics**

I began to take an interest in auto-mechanics when I was 12 years old. From then on, I would go into a garage and ask various questions on the fundamentals of an automobile. I learned that a car is not what it seems to be. In controlling an automobile there is much one must know about its operation before he can successfully handle it. From the tail pipe to the head lights, everything must be gauged accurately in order to get the most out of a car. To keep it in top condition, there must be able-bodied mechanics to repair any disorder in the motor. Many people who own cars do not realize that by sending their car to a garage and having it repaired by a good mechanic, they are saving a great deal of wear and tear on the whole car.

Today an army, no matter how great its manpower, would be at a loss without its mechanized units. In order to have these units in battling condition, there must be men who are skillfully trained and fitted to operate them.

I am very much interested in motors and some day I hope to have a line of trucks that will serve the public constantly with efficiency. Or perhaps I shall do my bit for my country as an able-bodied, skillful mechanic in its armed forces.

Noah Gomes.

**Pins and Buttons**

My hobby is collecting pins, buttons, etc. It is a useful hobby; it is fun, and it is peculiar. I started collecting them when I sold a weekly magazine. They gave us a prize for doing it. My prize was two cards of flag buttons; there are flags of all countries on them. Altogether I now have about fifty-six pins. I collected them in one year and three months.

I have cameos, animals, people, bows, straight pins, and many others. Some may be valuable later on.

I like to collect buttons and pins. It is fun to have a different hobby, and I hope to continue my hobby.

Helen Nease

**Knit Two, Purl Two**

Perhaps knitting sounds like work to some of you, and to others it may sound like "grandma's" pastime, but to me, the word "knitting" is music to my ears. This has been my hobby for four years and I can assure you it will be my hobby for a long while to come.

I do not recall just exactly how I began to knit, but I remember that the first article I made was a plain, brown scarf. Oh, how proud I was of it, despite its worn and open appearance caused by repeated unravellings and many dropped stitches. As I kept on, however, I gradually grew better and better. My mistakes made me more careful and then at last I made a sweater without a dropped stitch. I began making more sweaters of different and more difficult patterns.

At one time of the year, the fad was small knitted purses. I made several of these and gave them to my friends. The compliments I received on my work on these articles made me feel proud and more determined to knit something I could give to my mother as a birthday gift. I worked very hard and very long on this gift I had in mind and finally I finished it: a pink bed jacket.

My proudest garment of all is probably somewhere in England. It was a sweater knitted for the Red Cross.

This hobby has brought me many happy hours of relaxation. I realize that aside from the fun I've derived from my hobby, I have accomplished a great deal. There is another thing which I know has helped me immensely with my hobby when I first took up knitting, it is this, and I am sure that you will succeed in your hobby if you will keep this in mind as I did: "If at first you do not succeed, try, try again."

Jane Weedall

**Pens and Pencils**

Of the many hobbies mentioned in your department I have seen no mention of the collection of pens and pencils.

You will be surprised, if you begin a collection, to find so many different colors and shapes. This hobby is inexpensive and requires patience and ingenuity in securing items that you have been wanting for a long time.

My collection includes pencils that are over 80 years old. There are dainty souvenirs with silk ribbons and tassels that were attached to dance programs; clumsy pencils in many shapes and colors, used by carpenters. One pencil is 18 inches long and another, from France, has been worn down to a half-inch. I have pencils that were used by well-known illustrators of the day, and by noted men and women. Some of the pencils come from remote corners of the world, and forty different countries are represented.

The collector must be on the alert constantly for additions to his hobby. At premières and other occasions where noted people of the stage and screen are easily contacted I often have friends with me who collect autographs. I get the signatures for them and keep the pencils, which are usually mine, anyhow. All pencils are numbered and then a small tag is attached to each for dates and other information.

The hobby of collecting pens and penholders presents problems that you do not encounter when collecting pencils. Fountain pens have, in a great measure, supplanted the plain penholders costing as little as five cents each. Naturally, people who have nice fountain pens do not care to part with them. I have contacted several fountain pen repair shops where I usually can find discarded specimens that become mine for a few cents. Old pawn shops have given me some fine items that are old and worn.

Quill pens are still being made in England for use in offices and courts of law. If one has friends in England many and varied specimens may be secured for a nominal sum.

Steel pens replaced the early, less durable quill pens in America; many million gross are manufactured every year. Today the use of fountain pens is becoming so common that fewer steel pens are being made. Only when one begins the collection of the latter does he realize how many different kinds there are! Steel pens are all numbered and this adds to the pleasure of collecting them.

Sofia Dickason

### Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—200 or 300 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2. If your hobby is unusual, or if you are working it out in a specially interesting way, we may ask you to write us one or two short articles about it and pay you space rates for them.

It does not matter what your hobby is, if your letter is a good one and tells why that hobby is attractive to you, it will stand a good chance of being published and of earning something for you.

Get your letters written now and send them in soon. Remember — we are not limiting the number that will be successful in any one month. We want to get lots of good ones —and publish them, too. This invitation is extended to "Young People"—that is, those who are not over the usual college age.

Address your letters to:
Hobbies,
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

## Assembling Your Scale Models

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—5

By Freeman Cleaves

In fitting together the various parts of a scale model, you must first of all be accurate. Your careful work in completing each separate part will go for nothing unless the parts are fitted together perfectly. On the other hand, do not attempt to assemble imperfect parts. See that the fuselage, wings and tail surfaces are well done; then put them together carefully to complete a fine job.

In assembling a scale model, it is a good plan to use graph paper, with cross-section squares, as a background. You will see, with its use, how to make sure that there are equal distances between those parts which should balance or offset one another in true position. The builder will also be able to place parts which should be at right angles with each other, in correct position.

Before you apply any glue, clean the wood surfaces well, brushing off all sawdust particles. Use a quick-drying glue such as is provided in model airplane kits. It may be well to construct a simple jig, or cradle, to hold the wing and other parts in place while the glue is drying. This may be done by using two or more pieces of wood laid together under each wing panel to keep them at the proper angle while the mid-joint is drying. Take care to see that the glue is dry on one joint before going ahead with the assembly of other parts. The builder should assemble his scale model slowly, laying it aside from time to time while going ahead with another piece of work.

**Strengthening the Joints**

Sometimes it is necessary to strengthen the joints between the wings by means of wooden dowels, pins, or small nails. Correct dihedral angle is important. One may provide a "fairing," or built-up streamlined joining unit, also called a "fillet," to carry the wing line smoothly into the fuselage. The fairing or fillet may be simply a putty prepared from fine sawdust and glue, and fitted into place with the finger. After the mixture has dried it can be shaped and sandpapered down to its proper form. The putty may be put on in several layers if necessary, allowing one layer to dry before putting on another.

For larger models, a strip of wood may be glued into position as a fairing and finished to proper size and shape. Figure 35 shows the wing assembly on a low-wing monoplane, and Figure 36 that of a mid-wing monoplane. See that the various members of the tail assembly are in proper position when gluing them together. Figures 37 and 38 show how to assemble the tail surfaces, or empennage.

**Painting the Model**

Scale models presented to airplane spotters for the purpose of learning to identify planes in the sky should be painted a dull black. A shiny surface would render the true outline less sharp and distinct. Models used for exhibition purposes may be painted in colors similar to those used on the full-scale craft. Books showing modern fighting planes in color will show what shades are needed. Give the model a coat of banana oil or clear lacquer of good quality, before painting or enameling, applying at least two thin coats for a smooth surface. Then paint, enamel, or model aircraft dope in the desired colors is brushed or sprayed on.

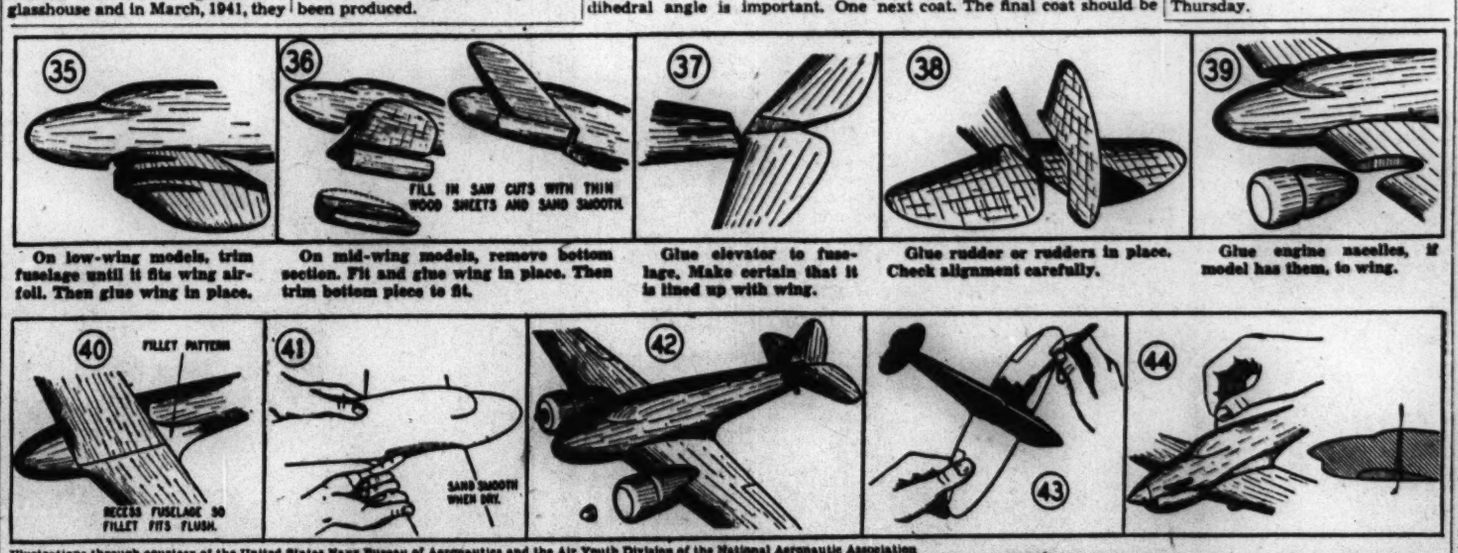
Allow each coat to dry properly, then sandpaper it lightly with No. 3/0 sandpaper before applying the next coat. The final coat should be finished with very fine sandpaper, such as No. 7/0. Use pumice stone or linseed oil to rub down the finished surface. If the model is to carry a label, place the label in the center of the under side of the left wing looking forward. Labels will be combinations of numbers and letters, such as P-39D (the Bell Airacobra), or F2A-3 (the Brewster Buffalo), etc.

To suspend or mount the finished model, first determine the true point of balance by sticking a pin into the upper fuselage surfaces in various places until the right point is found (Figure 44). Proceed as shown in the drawing, using a strong thread or small cord to hang the model.

It is important that the model maker learn to build models twice the size of the given scale. Use tracing and graph paper for this purpose. First, trace the pattern onto the graph paper, make the outline, and count the number of squares within each outline. To double the size of the model, reproduce the new outline on a larger piece of graph paper, using twice the number of given squares. Make sure your materials for the double-size model are of the proper size and quality.

Next week we will show templates and drawings for the building and assembly of the Bell Airacobra, first in a series of six fighter planes.

(This is the fifth in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)


35
On low-wing models, trim fuselage until it fits wing airfoil. Then glue wing in place.
36
FILL IN SAW CUTS WITH THIN WOOD SHEETS AND SAND SMOOTH.
On mid-wing models, remove bottom section. Fit and glue wing in place. Then trim bottom piece to fit.
37
Glue elevator to fuselage. Make certain that it is lined up with wing.
38
Glue rudder or rudders in place. Check alignment carefully.
39
Glue engine nacelles, if model has them, to wing.
40
FILLET PATTERN
RECESS FUSELAGE SO FILLET FITS FLUSH.
Cut fillet pattern from cardboard of approximately postcard weight. Glue to fuselage and wing as shown.
41
SAND SMOOTH WHEN DRY.
Shape plastic wood or other fillet material to form top of fillet as shown. If fillet is large, build up with several applications.
42
Add all small details such as spinners, exhausts, etc.
43
Cover entire model with at least two coats of clear lacquer and sand between each. Then paint with black lacquer.
44
Using pin, locate point where model balances level and drill a 1-16" hole through fuselage at this point. Counterbore a 3-32" hole up about ¼" from bottom so thread can be installed.

Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

## Our Mail Bag

The Mail Bag has been crowded out today. It will be published on the page For Young People next Thursday.

## V Is for Victory

V is now the most important letter of the Alphabet. V for Victory! The Morse V—three dots and a dash—which you can signal by flags, flash by torch, or even wink with your eyelids! It is only a question of rhythm. All over Europe people are stamping, tapping, clapping, singing and playing the magic letter V—three dots and a dash, "Di-di-di-dah."

It was an American, Samuel Morse, who first invented the Morse Code. He was an electrical engineer, born in Massachusetts in 1791. He also studied art, and used to give painting lessons, but his heart was really in electricity and telegraphy. He thought it would be wonderful to send messages vibrating through the air instead of by the slow means of mail coach and railroad. But how to devise a simple alphabet that could be transmitted over the wires? To send 26 letters was an impossibility (there were no telephones in those days), but to send a dot and a dash was fairly easy. And so he devised an alphabet made completely out of dots and dashes.

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# Manager Joe Cronin Shakes Up Batting Order and Red Sox Snap Losing Streak

## Pesky, Di Maggio Central Figures in Late Changes

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Manager Joe Cronin shook up the top end of his Red Sox batting order in yesterday's double-header with the Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park, and as such a simple maneuver often does, it got results. Shortstop Johnny Pesky moved ahead to the lead-off spot, was on base three times in each game. Dom Di Maggio, dropped to the important No. 3 slot behind Pete Fox, picked up four hits and a base on balls, and accounted for no less than five runs.

By getting two singles and a triple in the opener, and beating out a bunt in the ninth inning of the second contest, Di Maggio stretched his hitting streak to 21 games. Too, he lifted his batting average for the year to a good .312.

**Base-Hit Race**

The race between Pesky and the Little Professor for the base-hit lead is one of the more interesting sidelights in this American League pennant race. As the Red Sox continued their series with the Windy City visitors this afternoon, Johnny and Dom each had 105. Right behind them was Bobby Doerr, with an even 100. Pesky and Di Maggio give the Red Sox as much speed at the head of the batting order as any rival club in the circuit.

However, the biggest man in the first Red Sox victory of the week was Tex Hughson. The young right-hander from the Lone Star State chalked up his fourth straight win and his 10th of the season, to top all teammates. He has been beaten just once since the first week in June and only three times for the year. Had Tex been working regularly back in April, he no doubt would be at the .15 level by now. He started the race in the bull pen and worked his way to the front line.

**Goes Distance**

It is interesting to note that Hughson has gone the full distance in all 10 of his triumphs. He has not once, in winning, needed assistance from the boys he left behind in right field—which, of course, is the mark of a real good pitcher. Having once completed the circuit, Tex is trying to do it again. That win yesterday, 10-1, was his second over the White Sox. He has also beaten the Browns and Tigers twice, and the Yankees, Senators, A's and Indians once.

Almost since opening day, Cronin has been alternating Lou Finney and Pete Fox. Sometimes Joe's right field nomination for the day is swayed by the opposing pitcher; sometimes by hunches. However, if the Skipper were swayed by batting averages, he would be up against it. For early today Fox was hitting .252, Finney .251. Pete had an advantage of eight in the runs batted in column, but Lou was ahead of his teammate by seven base hits. And so the battle goes merrily on.

* * *

**Briefs.** . . . When Tony Lupien fell down the dugout steps giving the "old college try" to a foul ball late in yesterday's second game, Cronin picked up his first baseman's mitt and went back to work. . . . It was his first appearance on the infield since May 31. . . . Joe reminded the populace that he still has his batting eye by singling in his lone appearance at the plate. . . . This boosted his average to .381 . . . The White Sox series closes tomorrow, Ladies' Day . . . Charley Wagner was the losing pitcher in the second game yesterday, giving up seven hits in 1⅓ innings.

* * *

Joe Kuhel, who stole two bases in the nightcap, now leads the American League in that department with 15. . . . The Braves split at Cincinnati yesterday, Jim Tobin losing to Bucky Walters and Manny Salvo beating Paul Derringer . . . Until Salvo won his third start in a row, the Braves had dropped 10 straight to the Reds. . . . Clyde Kluttz helped Manny by doubling home three runs. . . . The Indians close the Fenway series Saturday and Sunday. . . . The Braves play at Cincy this evening, under lights.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 56 | 28 | .667 | |
| Boston | 49 | 34 | .590 | 6½ |
| Cleveland | 49 | 38 | .563 | 8½ |
| Detroit | 45 | 44 | .506 | 13½ |
| St. Louis | 42 | 43 | .494 | 14½ |
| Chicago | 35 | 47 | .427 | 20 |
| Philadelphia | 35 | 54 | .393 | 23½ |
| Washington | 31 | 54 | .365 | 25½ |

**Results July 15**

Boston 10, Chicago 1.
Chicago 11, Boston 6.
New York 4, Cleveland 0.
Washington 4, Detroit 3 (11 inns.).
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 4.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 58 | 23 | .716 | |
| St. Louis | 50 | 30 | .625 | 7½ |
| Cincinnati | 45 | 39 | .536 | 14½ |
| New York | 42 | 42 | .500 | 17½ |
| Chicago | 41 | 45 | .477 | 19½ |
| Pittsburgh | 38 | 42 | .475 | 19½ |
| Boston | 37 | 52 | .416 | 25 |
| Philadelphia | 22 | 60 | .268 | 36½ |

**Results July 15**

Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.
Boston 7, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 2.
Brooklyn 10, Chicago 5.

## Origin of All-Star Matches

*Wide World-Associated Press*

NEW YORK, July 16—Professional golf will hold its third annual all-star game at Detroit next Saturday and Sunday with the prospect that about $25,000 will be poured into the Red Cross coffer as a result.

The game is something of a substitute Ryder Cup Match, in that it replaces the American-British Ryder competition, necessarily abandoned because of the war, and nobody can quibble over its all-star rating inasmuch as it brings into action the outstanding players of the nation. This year it matches the Ryder team against a squad captained by Walter Hagen.

**Idea Started in 1939**

The all-star match idea sprouted on a dreary day late in the fall of 1939. A befuddled correspondent telephoned Corcoran to find out what was new in the pro world, and why.

Gene Sarazen had just been omitted from the Ryder team for the first time in years and years, and the ready-witted Corcoran, knowing Gene's delight in being the center of a controversy, said quickly:

"Sure, here's something. Sarazen doesn't like the Ryder choices. He says he can pick a better team, and will challenge the Ryder team to a match. I'll call you back in five minutes."

**Team is Made**

Sarazen, we learned later, was sitting there grinning like a Cheshire cat, and he and Corcoran got busy with pencil and paper and in five minutes had a team. We wrote the yarn and Corcoran immediately was flooded with offers from prospective sponsors of the match.

Detroit finally was chosen. The match raised $12,800 for the Red Cross, and Sarazen's team was defeated, 7 and 5. Last year Bobby Jones captained the challenge team, and Jones' team won by the same score. That match contributed $18,600 to the U.S.O.

There is a $15,000 advance sale for this year's match, which is the rubber (priority?) match of the series to date.

With the expected $25,000 from the match, the pros' charity contributions will soar around the $100,000 mark, a splendid showing by a group whose livelihood has been hit perhaps more than any other sports group by the war.

## Minor Leagues

**Results July 15**

*By the Associated Press*

**International League**

Rochester 4, Montreal 2.
Newark 22, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 7, Jersey City 6.
Buffalo 11, Toronto 6.

**American Association**

Minneapolis, 5, St. Paul 4 (10 Inns.).
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 4.
Milwaukee 3, Kansas City 2.
Columbus 6, Toledo 0.

**Pacific Coast League**

San Diego 6, San Francisco 4 (10 Inns.).
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 3-3, Hollywood 1-0.
Portland 4, Oakland 3 (2nd game called end 2nd inning).

**Texas League**

Beaumont 5-8, Oklahoma City 3-3.
Shreveport 14, Tulsa 1.
Fort Worth 3, San Antonio 0.
Houston 6, Dallas 3.

**Southern Association**

Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 17, Knoxville 6.
Memphis 2, Nashville 0.
Atlanta at New Orleans postponed.

**Eastern League**

Elmira 5-5, Springfield 3-3.
Albany 5, Scranton 2.
Williamsport 10, Hartford 3.
Binghamton 1, Wilkes-Barre 0.

## Rivals Join In Coaching Army Teams

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Two college football coaches whose rivalry is almost a tradition will blend their talents in coaching the Army All-Star squad for its series of games with National Pro League Clubs in August and September.

Appointment of Col. Robert R. Neyland, formerly of Tennessee, and Major Wallace Wade, ex-Duke mentor, as leaders of the service athletes was announced yesterday by Grantland Rice, President of the War Football Fund.

**Eight-Game Schedule**

To date an eight-game schedule has been lined up, with the squad being split into two divisions. Major Wade will tutor the western group, and Colonel Neyland the eastern players. It was pointed out, however, the two squads would work together closely, and players might be shifted back and forth as needed.

Numerous details are still to be worked out, such as the way the squads will be split and how they will train, but it is known the coaches will have a complete squad of approximately 80 players, selected from the more than 1,500 college and pro players nominated by two coaches in each of six sections who are familiar with the players' ability.

Major Wade, now stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., and Colonel Neyland, with the Engineer Corps at Norfolk, Va., have histories similar in more than one respect.

**In First World War**

Both served as officers in the first World War. Both became famed as football coaches after that affair. At southern schools that were torrid rivals, Colonel Neyland was head coach at Tennessee for 14 seasons between 1926 and 1940, Major Wade coached at Alabama and Duke, both schools rivals on Tennessee.

Added to the list of coincidences is the fact that both men have contributed more than their share of teams to the New Year Day Bowl classics.

**Brown Graduate**

Major Wade, a graduate of Brown, played in the 1916 Rose Bowl game against Washington and has coached five Bowl elevens. His Alabama team beat Washington in the Rose Bowl in 1926, tied Stanford in 1927, and defeated Washington State in 1931. His Duke team lost to Southern California in 1939 and last January was defeated by Oregon State in the transplanted Rose Bowl game at Durham, N. C.

Colonel Neyland's Tennessee Volunteers defeated Oklahoma in the 1939 Orange Bowl game at Miami, bowed to Southern California in the 1940 Rose Bowl and lost to Boston College in the 1941 Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans.

Teams coached by the two men have met 10 times, with Colonel Neyland's teams having a big edge with seven wins against two defeats and one tie.

## Griffith Denies Rumors Relating To Newsom Trade

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Owner Clark C. Griffith of the Washington Senators threw cold water today on reports he intended trading big Buck Newsom to the Brooklyn Dodgers—or any other club.

"There's nothing to it," snapped Griffith, the "Old Fox" of the baseball trade marts. "That's old stuff. It goes back to March."

Brooklyn wanted to buy Newsom, a Dodger by temperament, from Detroit during the spring training season, but Washington and St. Louis refused to waive the big righthander out of the American League. Newsom wound up with the Senators and his record so far this season has been far short of spectacular.

Until Griffith spoke up he was reported in baseball circles as being anxious to dispose of Newsom, whose $18,000 a year salary has been a concern to the Washington owner all season.

Baseball rumors the last few days had it that Newsom would go to Brooklyn in exchange for Outfielder Stanley (Frenchy) Bordagaray and a pitcher. Griffith's prime difficulty has been a paucity of infielders, which may account for his lack of interest in the proposed deal.

### Boston Pitching

**Red Sox**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Brown | 15 | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| Hughson | 19 | 10 | 5 | .700 |
| Dobson | 15 | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| Newsome | 16 | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Judd | 16 | 7 | 4 | .636 |
| Wagner | 17 | 8 | 5 | .500 |
| Terry | 12 | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| Ryba | 8 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Ballard | 12 | 0 | 1 | .000 |

**Braves**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hutchings | 14 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Salvo | 16 | 4 | 3 | .667 |
| Tost | 21 | 3 | 3 | .571 |
| Cain | 22 | 5 | 5 | .500 |
| Tobin | 16 | 5 | 12 | .263 |
| Javery | 28 | 6 | 10 | .375 |
| Berhenna | 10 | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Earley | 10 | 3 | 6 | .333 |
| Wallace | 15 | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Donovan | 13 | 1 | 4 | .200 |

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a year ago**

Joe Di Maggio extended his hitting streak to 56 straight games as New York Yankees defeated Cleveland Indians, 10-3.

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## Military Football Strategy Board

Associated Press

**Planning for Coming Gridiron Season**

**Maj. Wallace Wade (left), former Duke football coach, and Col. Robert R. Neyland (right), ex-Tennessee mentor, who have been named to coach the Army All-Star football squad for its series of fall games, discuss the schedule with Grantland Rice (center), President of the War Football Fund, at the New York Football Writers' Association luncheon.**

## Match Play for Red Cross Funds Promises Features

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Match play in golf, where topnotchers are concerned, provides thrills for the galleryites that medal play seldom can, except on those rare occasions, such as Francis Ouimet first tieing with, and then beating in the play-off, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in 1913, to keep the national open title on this side of the Atlantic; or when Bobby Jones was on his way to the "grand slam" of 1930, and won the open at Interlachen as a prelude to winning the amateur at Merion. It is in match play, generally speaking, that the most spectacular shots are produced, in that the players are willing to take a chance on pulling off an unusual shot which, successfully achieved, might mean the winning or halving of a hole otherwise lost, because in losing, they lose only that one hole.

That is why the Red Cross benefit match next Saturday and Sunday at the Oakland Hills Club in Birmingham, Mich., near Detroit, between the American Ryder Cup team and a team selected by Walter Hagen looms as one of the tidbits of the season, bringing into action the eight players selected by the Professional Golfers' Association as the best in their ranks against an equal number selected by Hagen from professionals in general, including some not eligible for the Ryder Cup team, such as W. Lawson Little, Jr., and Chick Harbert.

**Formidable Group**

Hagen's team is the challenger and it is a formidable group, for he has to pick from Lawson Little, Jr., Ed. Dudley, Harry Cooper, Ralph Guldahl, Chick Harbert, Sammy Byrd, Jimmy Thomson, Clayton Heafner and Al Watrous, with the possible inclusion of Corporal Jim Turnesa, runnerup to Sam Snead in this year's P. G. A. Championship. Against them are the Ryder Cuppers, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, Craig Wood, Jimmy Demaret, Byron Nelson, Lloyd Mangrum, Gene Sarazen, Harold McSpaden and Corporal Victor Ghezzi.

On the basis of results in the P. G. A. championship at Atlantic City in May, there would appear to be nothing to it, except a victory for the Ryder Cuppers, as will be outlined later. First, however, be it borne in mind that Little, Harbert and Heafner did not take part in that tournament, and they are apt to be potent factors in the forthcoming test; for Little, despite that he won the national open two years ago, always has been more of a kingpin in match than in medal play, and it is not to be overlooked that Chick Harbert gave Ben Hogan a trouncing in the play-off of the San Antonio open in February, 72 to 76, in what essentially was a match-play tussle, man against man. It must not be overlooked, also, that Heafner, an absentee in the P. G. A. championship, recently won the Ohio open at Girard with a 72-hole total of 264, made up of 66, 65, 68, 65, albeit on a course, Mahoning, measuring only 6,004 yards.

**Thirty-two Places**

Now, to get back to the P. G. A. championship, what do we find: First, that eight of the 10 on the Ryder Cup team, including alternates, qualified for the 32 places in match play, Gene Sarazen and Horton Smith, the two who failed to make the grade. Five of them, Snead, Nelson, Wood, Demaret and Mangrum, won their first-round matches. The only Ryder Cup victim in that round was Victor Ghezzi, defending the title he won the year previous, and he lost to another Ryder Cupper, Demaret.

In the second round, with eight matches involved, five Ryder Cuppers survived, Snead, Hogan, Nelson, Demaret and Mangrum, which means that out of the eight who went into the third round, five were of the Cup team. Necessarily, one pair of the Cup mates had to meet, and in that one match Craig Wood went down before Jimmy Demaret by the astonishing margin of 7 and 6, making the fourth match in which Ryder Cuppers had been up against each other to that stage. Even then, it left three Ryder Cuppers in the semifinals, out of four involved, being Snead, Nelson and Demaret. Snead beat Demaret and everybody expected a final between him and Byron Nelson, until Nelson fell before the amazing Corporal Jim Turnesa, who mowed down the stars most unaccountably, until he, in turn, bowed to a Ryder Cupper in the final, 3 and 2 before Sam Snead.

**Bespeaks Volumes**

There is a record which bespeaks volumes for the strength of the Ryder Cup team members in the forthcoming charity match, but it still has to reckon with the added strength of the Hagen team of challengers in having Little, Heafner and Chick Harbert as possible upsetters. Three such men might make a lot of difference. It also is to be recalled that Harry Cooper, of the Hagen outfit, beat the brilliant Lloyd Mangrum of the Cup team in the P. G. A., also the redoubtable Mike Turnesa, who tied for second in the Hale America, and that Cooper took Byron Nelson to the 39th hole in the P. G. A.

It also is to be borne in mind that big Ed. Dudley, proxy of the P. G. A., beat Denny Shute at Atlantic City, thereby accounting for the man who has won the P. G. A. title twice, and also lost by a single hole to Sam Snead, this year's winner. The pros probably are still talking about Dudley's hard luck in hitting a spectator on the home hole and getting a bad kick that practically eliminated him. But I can recall how Ted Ray, in the playoff with Ouimet in 1913, hit a man's hat, had his ball rebound to the fairway, as a piece of grand good fortune, then plumped his second into a bunker, took two to get out and was out of the running, whereas from the rough he might have reached the green. You never can tell about those things.

### Boston Batting

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cronin | 63 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 11 | .238 |
| Williams | 200 | 35 | 60 | 10 | 37 | .300 |
| Doerr | 390 | 55 | 100 | 11 | 61 | .256 |
| Pesky | 391 | 69 | 105 | 0 | 31 | .269 |
| Newsome | 58 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 8 | .224 |
| Di Maggio | 387 | 69 | 105 | 9 | 53 | .312 |
| Lupien | 191 | 19 | 50 | 2 | 24 | .262 |
| Tabor | 110 | 20 | 29 | 3 | 14 | .264 |
| Fox | 162 | 22 | 41 | 0 | 16 | .253 |
| Finney | 191 | 35 | 48 | 1 | 30 | .251 |
| Peacock | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| Chasey | 185 | 16 | 51 | 0 | 17 | .276 |
| Campbell | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .091 |
| Casey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lombardi | 190 | 21 | 64 | 7 | 30 | .337 |
| Kluttz | 155 | 10 | 39 | 1 | 15 | .252 |
| Wasne | 206 | 21 | 57 | 1 | 21 | .277 |
| Holmes | 220 | 32 | 63 | 6 | 19 | .286 |
| Fernandes | 220 | 27 | 63 | 4 | 25 | .286 |
| Miller | 245 | 33 | 63 | 4 | 25 | .255 |
| Roberge | 34 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 4 | .324 |
| Cuccinello | 77 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 7 | .234 |
| West | 200 | 21 | 49 | 10 | 30 | .245 |
| Demaree | 180 | 19 | 47 | 3 | 23 | .261 |
| Cramp | 124 | 9 | 30 | 1 | 11 | .242 |
| Hall | 220 | 26 | 62 | 4 | 26 | .282 |
| Ross | 149 | 15 | 37 | 0 | 16 | .248 |
| West | 27 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | .222 |
| Cooney | 116 | 14 | 30 | 0 | 6 | .259 |

## Dudley Substitutes In Snead's Place

DETROIT, July 16 (AP)—Big Ed Dudley, veteran from Colorado Springs who played with three American Ryder Cup golf teams but never on American soil, gets his big chance this week-end as substitute for Slammin' Sammy Snead in the Red Cross relief matches.

Dudley, originally named to Walter Hagen's challenge squad, was shifted to the Cuppers yesterday when Snead was unable to arrange leave from the Norfolk, Va., base where he is in training with the Navy. Sergt. Jim Turnesa of Fort Dix, N. J., runner-up to Snead for the recent national P.G.A. championship, will replace Dudley on the challenge squad.

There were no other changes, although Hagen announced he had received permission from Craig Wood, Cup captain, to split a 36-hole assignment with Al Watrous of Detroit in foursome matches Saturday. Singles competition is scheduled Sunday.

## *Ted Schroeder Just Escapes Upset Defeat*

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Ted Schroeder, National Collegiate tennis champion from Glendale, Calif., still was in the running for the Eastern Clay Court title today, but only after the narrowest escape of his career.

Dick Hart of Miami, Fla., had the tournament's top-seeded entry at match point yesterday when Schroeder rallied to win, 5—7, 8—6, 6—2.

**Other Quarter-Finalists**

The rally carried Schroeder into the quarter-finals, where he joined Francisco Segura of Ecuador, seeded No. 2, and four other seeded players, Alejo Russell of Argentina, Charley Mattman and Sidney Wood of New York and Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla.

Segura breezed through Bob Dixon of Syracuse, 6—0, 6—3, to gain the round of eight, while Russell, seeded third, was carried to extra sets before downing George Ball, El Paso, Texas, school teacher, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Ladislav Hecht, fourth-seeded New Yorker, was to have made his first appearance, but failed to show up. In order to catch up with the rest of the field, he would have to play four matches. Mattman and Wood went into overtime against local opponents, but Harris crushed Budge Patty, of Los Angeles, national junior champion, 6—3, 6—4.

**Women's Play**

One semifinal round berth was filled in the women's division when Edna Steinbach of New York defeated Argyll Rice of Hartford, Conn., 9—7, 6—2.

A round behind was second-seeded Helen Bernhard of New York, who turned back Mrs. Rose Boch, also New York, 6—0, 6—0. Mary Jane Metcalf of Winter Park, Fla., reached the quarter-finals with a 4—6, 6—3, 6—3 decision over Betty Grimes of New York, while Nellie Sheer of Miami, Fla., upset Mrs. Millicent Hirsch Lang of New York, 6—1, 0—6, 6—2.

### Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Atley Donald, Yankees**—Shut out Indians on four hits.

**Rip Sewell, Pirates**—Pitched six-hit ball to beat Giants.

**Bucky Walters, Reds, and Clyde Kluttz, Braves** — Walters beat Braves with five-hit hurling in first game; Kluttz doubled with bases loaded for three runs to help win nightcap.

**Harry Walker and Johnny Hopp, Cardinals** — Walker made five hits to help sweep double bill from Phils; Hopp stole home to highlight second game.

**Billy Herman, Dodgers** — Hit homer and waited out walk with bases loaded to account for two runs against Cubs.

**Dom Di Maggio, Red Sox, and Luke Appling, White Sox** — Di Maggio made three hits and batted in three runs to help win first game; Appling drove in four runs with three hits to lead Chicago's retaliation in nightcap.

**Chet Laabs, Browns**—Hit grand slam home run in second inning against Athletics and drove in run in third frame with triple, being thrown out at plate trying for inside-park homer.

**Jimmy Pofahl, Senators**—Singled winning run home in 11th inning against Tigers.

### Butts Succeeds Payne

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Wallace Butts, head football coach at the University of Georgia for three years, has taken on the additional job of directing the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics. He succeeds Dr. W. O. Payne, athletic director since 1932. Butt's football team won the Orange Bowl game in Miami last year.

### Brown Football Drill

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Brown University's first summer football drill in history got under way here yesterday with 36 candidates, mostly freshmen, reporting to Head Coach J. Neil "Skip" Stahley. The summer program will consist mainly of conditioning work.

## *In the Dugout*
### *with Rumill*

**Heard Before the Game**

Caught between the bases . . . The boys are still wondering what that scuffle in the Tiger dugout the other day was all about. During the course of a recent game at Yankee Stadium, which the Yankees won, 4-3, observers on the third base side of the field who could look across to the visiting bench noticed a short mix-up, obviously between two Detroit players. From the indefinite information available, critics decided that Dizzy Trout, the pitcher of the day, and Doc Cramer were participants. However, Tiger manager Del Baker and his players refused to discuss the incident with newspapermen. In time, of course, the story will get out, as they always do.

* * *

Ted Williams says that if he is not called by the Navy this summer, he will hire a tutor to help him with his aviation training when he goes back to Princeton, Minnesota, for the winter. Ted and teammate Johnny Pesky already have begun night school work while the Red Sox are at home; and although neither will admit it, there is a suspicion that they are finding the fundamentals a bit harder than they expected . . . When Jim Tabor hit a high fly behind third base the other day Junior Stephens of the Browns shouted: "Home run in an opera house!"

* * *

Young Stephens, by the way, has quickly established himself as a real good hitter in the American League. And what is perhaps more important he hits when they mean runs. He is right up among the leaders in run production. American graduates say that he was the best sticker out their way last season . . . With Bill Dickey again on the sidelines because of an injury, it is now unlikely that the great Yankee catcher will work in 100 or more games for the 14th consecutive year. He needs 52 more games, a goal which seems an impossibility even if he gets back in a few days . . . By the way, have you noted the scarcity of top-notch catchers in the A. L. this year?

* * *

Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager, was recently quoted in a New York daily as follows: "We turned the corner when he beat the Red Sox two out of three in our last meeting. They faced a grand opportunity and don't think they didn't have me worried. But when it comes to the clutch, the Yankees are—well, the Yankees . . . With Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller hinting a return to their batting forms, I would not be surprised if, in this second half of the race, we beat our record of 50 and 26 of the first section." However, it is evident that the Yankees are not going to run away with this race.

* * *

The Red Sox call Chet Laabs the best "two strike hitter" in their league. Which brings back the fact that when both were in the American Association, Laabs looked like a better hitter than Rudy York . . . Ethan Allen now has a brief edition, in magazine form, of his book "Winning Baseball" on the market. It illustrates by action pictures the finer points of batting, fielding and pitching. Also included are diagrams giving detailed descriptions of the proper team defenses for bunts and the hit and run. Allen gives several pages to base running and sliding.

* * *

Along with passing instructive information along to young ball players, it also, through its numerous pictures, offers some interesting points on several big league stars. For example, it reveals, as the National League motion picture did, that the top-notch pitchers do not release the ball out in front of them, but instead let it go high. It shows that Mel Ott does not hit the ball with his right foot in the air, but after he has planted it on the ground. . . . The Red Sox are predicting that by next season, Tex Hughson will be the top-ranking pitcher in the A. L. Tex is close to it right now.


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# The Home Forum



## Picture of a Highland Woman

OLD MARY was sitting at the side of the mountain track, her finely-featured head silhouetted against the sky. The creel of peats at her feet showed she had been up to the moss and was now on her way home. Her cottage, a poor place measured even by standards far from exacting, lay on the shore of the loch, and from her doorstep she looked out on the natural beauties of her Highland world.

To north and south, craggy hills rose in fantastic rock shapes that, in the shifting light, took on the aspect of ancient castles and crumbling towers, or bald, forbidding masses scoured by centuries of tempest. The lower slopes were not shaggy with heather, but provided herbage for the little black-faced sheep that nibbled the grass far up the hillside and whose plaintive bleating was borne on the still air.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary's gaze was turned to the sea where, in the opalescent distance, the hills of Skye, like airy cloud-shapes, shimmered in the summer air. A bonny, bonny day! So thought the old woman as she gazed. But rain was coming. She screwed her eyes a little as she looked at the sky. Within twenty-four hours, the rain would be falling quietly, filling the air with gray veils of moisture. While it held off, the old woman had been to the moss to fetch her peats, still dry.

Long years Mary, and her kinsfolk before her, had lived in the village at the foot of the hills. As a lassie she, with other village children, had climbed up to the little school, following a path where in summer honeysuckle tumbled over the rocks in showers of sweetness, drenching the air. Blackbirds and ring-ouzels sang among the hazel scrub and tumbled rocks; and far out over the loch the gannets flashed—specks of blinding white—as they cruised and dived at their fishing.

Mary had never left the village where she was born. There she had married and brought up her own large family. She had seen her sons leave for far countries, her daughters sent off for service in distant towns. But Mary had continued to live in her remote village. Her only relaxation came on Sundays when, with friends and neighbors, the little community gathered outside the kirk, sitting on the low stone dyke, "cracking" over the prospects of the crops and the fishing and other homely affairs. But the peak of social fraternizing came at the communion season—which, in these parts, is held once a year in summer. A visiting minister spent a week in the district, traveling from one isolated place to another. At those times, Mary, in her Sabbath "blacks," in company with other village women, would gather up her rusty skirts and take her seat in a crowded motorboat to sail round to another village where the communion service was being held.

The service was a simple one. Held, when the weather allowed, in the open air, the congregation sat on wooden benches before the communion table, the younger worshippers finding places on the grass, with the shepherds' collies lying at a respectful distance. It was the custom of the people to stand reverently for the prayers and remain seated for the hymns, and the melancholy sound of the Gaelic Psalms rose in a sober chant on the tonic air.

♪ ♪ ♪

What was she thinking of—this old woman who had never left her Highland village—as she sat there in the sun, her creel of peats beside her? One can only surmise. But her face had the stillness of those whose lives are passed in quiet places, whose eyes turn daily to the strong majesty of the hills and the mystery of the sea.

E. V. R.

## A Nice Problem in Flying

THAT WAS THE TIME when we executed problem 51 of the navigation textbook: to lose yourself, and to find yourself again. You fly for a while on all sorts of compass headings without paying attention to landmarks, and then, when you are thoroughly lost, you dead-reckon your position from all the courses you have steered since your last known position; and from that dead-reckoned position, you then set a new course to your destination. I had done that, and at 4.30 I handed word forward, "Steer 128° for 37 min: Madison, I'd like coffee."

The trouble with that one was that after steering 128° for 37 minutes Madison, Wisconsin, failed to turn up. Visibility was about twelve miles that day, light heat haze; I asked for five thousand feet altitude and after fifty minutes it was still not to be seen nor that constellation of lakes by which it can be located from afar, even through haze.

I was thoroughly lost. Ellen sat up forward keeping up her good work with the stick, but glumly waiting. One tank was dry, the other more than half dry; we could fly for one more hour at most, and below, the country was both rough and wooded, tough to have to land in. Something had to be done.

"Take off yr. hat," wrote Ellen, nastily.

That referred to a story which was being told at airport cafés about two Englishmen, one of them a pilot-instructor, the other a student-navigator, flying somewhere over England. They were doing this same problem of losing oneself on purpose and then dead-reckoning one's position. "All right, where are we?" asked the instructor, and the student went to work with pencil, paper, and protractor. After ten minutes, came the solution: "Take off your hat. We are in St. Paul's Cathedral."

Something had to be done in a hurry, but what?

There is usually some course which will get you out of such a predicament and usually only one; to find it is a matter of pure reasoning. There was an airport café story about that, too. A pilot had flown to Florida above the clouds. When he came down, intending to land at Tampa, he could see nothing but waves: the Gulf of Mexico. He turned east in a hurry to pick up the shore and then follow it to Tampa. He flew east for a while over the waves when suddenly it occurred to him that this water could possibly be the Atlantic Ocean; if so, he was now flying away from land. That pilot used his head. He saw that his best chance was to fly north, which was the only course that would lead him to shore from either sea. He made his land fall on the Georgia coast; it had been the Atlantic.

That was the kind of reasoning I now did, involving a double-track railroad, the beaches of Lake Michigan, and my textbook's proposition that it is better to be lost over good country than to be found over bad. We came out at Lake Forest, Illinois, with our tank almost dry. The mechanic who refueled us marveled at the number of gallons she took.

"You planned that one right on the nose," he said.

"Yes, I rather go in for precision," I said airily, since Ellen was not around.—From "I'll Take the High Road," by WOLFGANG LANGEWIESCHE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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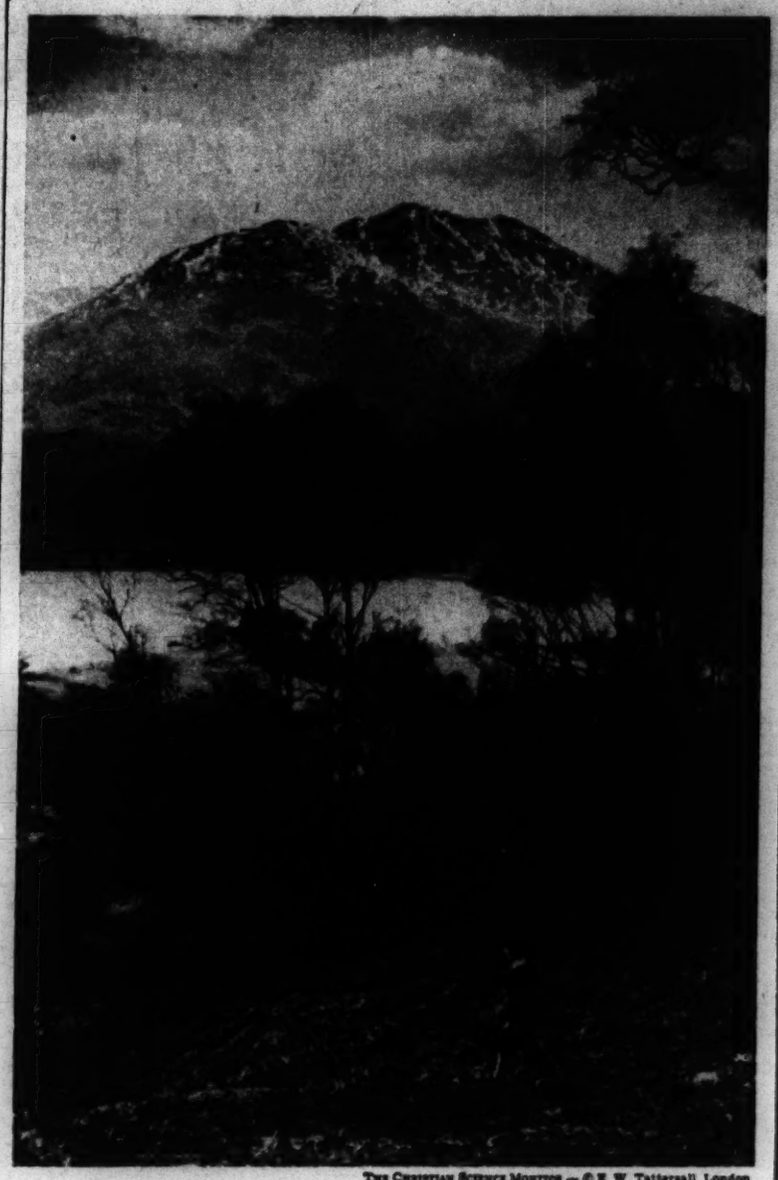

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A GLIMPSE OF LOCH ACHRAY AND BEN VENUE IN THE TROSSACHS

THE SEASON TO SEE the Trossachs—that lovely little stretch of Scotland in Perthshire lying between lochs Achray and Katrine—is when the young green is springing: when the purple birch trees show a delicate mist of green and the high hills are still powdered with snow.

To enjoy the country to the full, one should go on foot, ramble at will over the hillsides and look down from a height on the water of the three lochs, Vennacher, Achray, and Katrine, and up to the bold flanks of the mountains. It is good on a fine day to set off on foot from Aberfoyle, to climb steeply until, over the last rise, one begins to descend and can gaze down into the lovely valley.

The moist climate of the west is kind to growing things and in the early months, when the sap is rising, the whole countryside seems rather an emanation of color than a thing of tangible substance—color made visible in tree and flower, mountains and water.

It was Scott who, in "The Lady of the Lake," first popularized the Trossachs. After the publication of the poem, the district became so fashionably popular that, it is recorded, the post-horse duty in Scotland was raised.

The industrial age has since laid callous hands on the region, and the famous Silver Strand of Ellen's Isle has long since disappeared in the interests of Glasgow's water supply. Throngs of hikers, tourists, and trippers now haunt the district where "The Knight of Snowdoun, James Fitz-James," separated from his hunting train and realizing that he would have to pass the night alone on the hillside, mused:

> A summer night in greenwood spent,
> Were but tomorrow's merriment:
> But hosts may in these wilds abound,
> Such as are better miss'd than found.

It would be difficult to find solitude today, but the Trossachs are still lovely.

## They Have a Restful Similarity

THE MULTIPLE-TWIN similarity which can relate a bedroom in one American hotel to a bedroom in the majority of the others strikes me as being one of the most unappreciated features of the rest—the abundant rest—which our hotels are thoughtful enough to offer to their patrons. At any rate travelers in this country do not have to wear themselves out releasing the "ohs" and "ahs" precipitated by a room with a balcony and a view in Europe, Canada, or Mexico. If you know you are going to find Walgreen's across the street, you don't waste much time rushing to the window to see the Matterhorn. If you realize Woolworth's is to the north, the Elks to the south, Corinne's Beauty Shoppe to the east, and the Ford agency to the west, you can be excused if you don't spend many hours thinking of Marina's fondness for Cortez, of Bernadotte's defiance of Napoleon, or the young Hazlitt's walks with Coleridge.

We are spared such pleasant reflections as completely as we may be denied their excitements. Our hotel bedrooms (regardless of whether or not they open on a court) appear to have been designed to rid us of all sense of travel. No matter how varied our days' experiences on the road may be, every night we can fall asleep in a room so like the one we had the evening before that we are soon persuaded our hotel must have done our traveling for us. It has changed places; we haven't. Although it may have hurried ahead to greet us in the next town, we have not budged. . . .

But an American hotel, new or old and regardless of how standardized or individual it may be, is surely one of the most comforting inventions of man, if only it is well run (and most of them are); if only it does not happen to be housing a convention; and if only its walls are thick enough not to arouse your interest in what may be going on in the room next door. It is a home, fortunately temporary, which relieves you of all the worries of home. No one cares, except you, whether or not you will be in for dinner. No planning is necessary throughout the day. The impromptu is the only routine. . . .

In a hotel all your worrying is done for you by other people. Your morals are guaranteed by the house detective. You know your laundry will be returned when promised. You know your suit will come back pressed at the hour you asked for it—not before, and generally not too long afterward. You can sleep without having to function as your own alarm clock, certain in the knowledge that some fiendishly cheerful voice will call you at a time of your naming. You realize you can go down to dinner or have dinner come up to you, and that you can eat what you want to, or at any rate order what you think you want. . . .

In a hotel you are your own guest. You think you own the place when you are in it. And you know you do when you leave it. But somehow your money never seems wasted, because what you have paid for is always waiting for you in the next town.—From "Accustomed As I Am," by JOHN MASON BROWN. (New York: Norton.)

### *Forge for Weather*

One gray cloud is shaped like an anvil
Low in the west,
Straight at the top, and long,
Its base on the sea.

*Here shall the winds be forged*
*And the gales be beaten*
*To plough-shares*
*Thin, but whistling and wide*
*For curling white furrows of foam*
*On melting mountains of water.*

Sometimes a light is struck
(A swift green shaft to the sky)
And the sparks break out into stars
From the ashes of sunset.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

## "Love's labors are not lost"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HUMAN EXPERIENCE sometimes brings forth more of sorrow than of joy, more of inharmony than of harmony, and more of lack than of abundance. At such times our highest thoughts reach out for a spiritual faith, a faith in a power above and beyond the power of human ways and means. And, thank God, there is a basis for that higher faith! In the darkest of hours there is a reason for hope: there is one Father of all on whom we can call for succor, for relief from the pains and sorrows that seem overwhelming.

Throughout human experience men have felt the need to turn in times of distress to a power outside of themselves. The Hebrew patriarchs called this power Elohim or El-Shadai, and to them it signified the creator, sustainer, and supreme governor of the universe. Noah turned to God before and during the tempestuous days of the deluge, and he found that his hope in his God was justified and rewarded with blessings both for himself and for future generations. It was not human reasoning that led him to build the ark, or guided him to Mount Ararat, to the safety and security of a firm foundation. It was the impelling inspiration of God, the omnipotent intelligence in whose living presence Noah had faith. Likewise was the faith of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob justified in protection and guidance, made manifest in human experience.

The discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy was an evidence of God's care for all that reflects Him. This spiritually-minded woman, who had looked deep into the hopes and fears of human experience, turned her faith wholly to God as the only source of relief for mankind. An earnest study of Biblical records and the practice of the truths she learned therein, convinced her that God cares for His children, and that mankind could intelligently turn to God for help in every need.

Referring to the immortality of Jesus' words and the reappearing of his teachings, Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 99), "The grandeur of the word, the power of Truth, is again casting out evils and healing the sick; and it is whispered, 'This is Science.'" And on the next page is her further statement: "Past, present, future, will show the word and might of Truth—healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner—so long as there remains a claim of error for Truth to deny or to destroy. Love's labors are not lost. The five personal senses, that grasp neither the meaning nor the magnitude of self-abnegation, may lose sight thereof; but Science voices unselfish love, unfolds infinite good, leads on irresistible forces, and will finally show the fruits of Love." Here is promise of hope for the weary, a guidepost pointing the way to the peace and joy and strength which are provided for man by the power of God, divine Love.

"Joy!" says the sorrowing one. "Where can I find joy in the midst of sadness?" Christian Science says to such a one: The God who saved Noah, who aided Abraham, Jacob, Isaac, and the prophets; the God on whom Jesus called when he healed the sick, cured the sinner, and raised the dead, is available to you now for the curing of your sadness. Turn away from belief in the reality of evil. That which God has made cannot be less than good, and the Bible iterates and reiterates that God made all that was made.

Christ Jesus said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit." Turning faith to spiritual means and methods, utilizing the attributes of God expressed in goodness, truthfulness, wisdom, mercy, justice, and harmony, one will bring these divine attributes into expression in human experience as evidence of faith in God, Spirit, and God will reward openly as He has rewarded faithfulness throughout history.

Jesus, who proved to the fullest extent the ability of spiritual power to take away the sorrows of the world, said (John 16:20, 22): "Your sorrow shall be turned into joy. . . . And your joy no man taketh from you." Not material chance and circumstance but disbelief in and disobedience to the ever-presence of the living God bring sorrow. Joy comes with the turning of the human heart to the light of Truth, light expressed in gratitude, in harmony and completeness, in true and lasting satisfaction in spiritual things.

Joy is real because it is spiritual. No argument that is formed against it can destroy spiritual joy. One should count his blessings, count the proofs already gained of God's loving provision and care for all. Peter admonished (I Peter 5:6, 7), "Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, . . . casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you." God loves and cares for His children. Having faith in Him, we shall find our trust growing into the hope and understanding which will meet the demands of human experience. In the words of a hymn, which has brought comfort to many (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 359):

"Trust the Eternal when the shadows gather,
When joys of daylight seem so like a dream;
God the unchanging pities like a father;
Trust on and wait, the daystar yet shall gleam."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## „Die Bemühungen der Liebe sind nicht umsonst"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHLICHE Erfahrung bringt manchmal mehr Leid als Freude, mehr Disharmonie als Harmonie und mehr Mangel als Fülle mit sich. Zu solchen Zeiten streben unsere höchsten Gedanken nach einem geistigen Glauben, dem Glauben an eine Macht über und jenseits der Macht menschlicher Mittel und Wege. Zum Glück gibt es eine Grundlage für diesen höheren Glauben! In der dunkelsten Stunde haben wir Grund zur Hoffnung: es ist ein Vater aller, den wir um Hilfe, um Befreiung von den Schmerzen und Sorgen, die überwältigend scheinen, bitten können.

Zu allen Zeiten in der menschlichen Erfahrung haben die Menschen das Bedürfnis gefühlt, sich in Zeiten der Not an eine Macht außerhalb ihrer selbst zu wenden. Die hebräischen Erzväter nannten diese Macht Elohim oder El-Shadai, und ihnen bedeutete sie der Schöpfer, der Erhalter und der höchste Lenker der Welt. Noah wandte sich vor und während der stürmischen Tage der Sintflut an Gott, und er fand, daß seine Hoffnung auf seinen Gott gerechtfertigt war und mit Segnungen für sich und für künftige Geschlechter belohnt wurde. Es war nicht menschliches Überlegen, was ihn die Arche bauen hieß oder ihn auf den Berg Ararat, in die Sicherheit und Geborgenheit einer festen Grundlage, führte. Es war die treibende Inspiration Gottes, der allmächtigen Intelligenz, an deren lebendige Gegenwart Noah glaubte. Ebenso wurde der Glaube Abrahams, Isaaks und Jakobs durch Schutz und Führung, die in der menschlichen Erfahrung offenbar wurden, gerechtfertigt.

Die Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft durch Mary Baker Eddy war ein Beweis der Fürsorge Gottes für alles, was Ihn widerspiegelt. Diese geistig gesinnte Frau, die einen tiefen Einblick in die Hoffnungen und Befürchtungen der menschlichen Erfahrung hatte, wandte sich in vollständigem Glauben an Gott als die einzige Quelle der Befreiung für die Menschheit. Durch ernstliches Forschen in der Bibel und durch Anwendung der biblischen Wahrheiten gewann sie die Überzeugung, daß Gott für Seine Kinder sorgt, und daß sich die Menschen in jeder Not verständnisvoll an Gott wenden und Ihn um Hilfe bitten können.

Hinsichtlich der Unsterblichkeit der Worte Jesu und des Wiedererscheinens seiner Lehre hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 99): „Die Erhabenheit des Worts, die Macht der Wahrheit treibt wieder Übel aus und heilt die Kranken, und es wird geflüstert: ‚Dies ist die Wissenschaft'". Und auf der nächsten Seite erklärt sie weiter: „Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft werden das Wort und die Macht der Wahrheit zeigen—die Kranken heilend und die Sünder bekehrend—solange es für die Wahrheit noch einen Irrtumsanspruch zu verneinen oder zu zerstören gibt. Die Bemühungen der Liebe sind nicht umsonst. Die fünf persönlichen Sinne, die weder die Bedeutung noch die Größe der Selbstverleugnung erfassen, mögen sie aus den Augen verlieren; aber die Wissenschaft verkündigt selbstlose Liebe, entfaltet das unendlich Gute, lenkt unwiderstehliche Kräfte, und wird schließlich die Früchte der Liebe zeigen". Hier haben wir eine Verheißung der Hoffnung für die Müden, einen Wegweiser, der den Weg zu dem Frieden und der Freude und der Stärke weist, die die Macht Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, für den Menschen bereitet hat.

„Freude!" sagt der Betrübte. „Wo kann ich inmitten der Traurigkeit Freude finden?" Die Christliche Wissenschaft sagt zu ihm: Der Gott, der Noah errettete, der Abraham, Jakob, Isaak und den Propheten half; der Gott, den Jesus anrief, wenn er die Kranken heilte, die Sünder umwandelte und die Toten aufweckte, steht dir jetzt zur Heilung deiner Traurigkeit zur Verfügung. Wende dich ab von dem Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen. Was Gott gemacht hat, kann nicht geringer als gut sein, und die Bibel wiederholt immer wieder, daß Gott alles gemacht hat, was gemacht worden ist.

Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 4, 24): „Gott ist Geist". Richtet man den Glauben auf geistige Mittel und Verfahren hin, macht man von den in Güte, Wahrhaftigkeit, Weisheit, Barmherzigkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Harmonie ausgedrückten Eigenschaften Gottes Gebrauch, so bringt man diese göttlichen Eigenschaften als Beweis des Glaubens an Gott, den Geist, in der menschlichen Erfahrung zum Ausdruck, und Gott wird öffentlich vergelten, wie Er Treue durch die ganze Geschichte hindurch vergolten hat.

Jesus, der die Fähigkeit der geistigen Kraft, die Trübsale der Welt wegzunehmen, in vollstem Maße bewies, sagte (Joh. 16, 20. 22): „Eure Traurigkeit soll in Freude verkehrt werden. . . . Und eure Freude soll niemand von euch nehmen". Keine materieller Zufall oder Umstand, sondern Zweifel an der Allgegenwart des lebendigen Gottes und Ungehorsam bringen Leid. Freude kommt, wenn sich das menschliche Herz dem Licht der Wahrheit zuwendet, dem Licht, das in Dankbarkeit, in Harmonie und Vollständigkeit, in wahrer und dauernder Befriedigung in geistigen Dingen zum Ausdruck kommt.

Freude ist wirklich, weil sie geistig ist. Kein gegen geistige Freude vorgebrachter Einwand kann sie zerstören. Man sollte seine Segnungen, die von Gottes liebevoller Fürsorge und Sorgfalt für alle schon gewonnenen Beweise aufzählen. Petrus ermahnte (1. Pet. 5, 6. 7): „So demütiget euch nun unter die gewaltige Hand Gottes. . . . Alle eure Sorge werfet auf ihn; denn er sorgt für euch". Gott liebt Seine Kinder und sorgt für sie. Wenn wir uns auf Ihn verlassen, werden wir finden, daß sich unser Vertrauen zu der Hoffnung und dem Verständnis entfaltet, die den Forderungen der menschlichen Erfahrung gerecht werden. In einem Liede, das vielen Trost gebracht hat, heißt es (Christian Science Hymnal, Nr. 339):

„Vertraue dem Ewigen, wenn die Schatten sich senken
Und die Freuden des Lichts wie ein Traum zu sein scheinen!
Gott der Ewige hat Erbarmen wie ein Vater,
Vertraue weiter und warte, das Tageslicht wird dir doch scheinen!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1942



# Intimate Message: Washington

*Tomorrow's Shortage* ..... *By R. L. S.*

My text today will be the comment of Leon Henderson before a House committee yesterday, "You ain't seen nothin' yet."

Mr. Henderson was talking about the changes of civilian life that lie ahead.

It is doubtful if most people have fully grasped the idea that they are living in a shortage economy. Certainly most Congressmen have not realized the meaning of it. It is even harder for Americans to grasp the idea of what lies almost immediately ahead. I have been listening to Donald M. Nelson and Mr. Henderson testify in the past couple of days, and the grim phrase quoted above, from Mr. Henderson, best expresses it.

It took about a year to convert American civilian factories to war production and to build necessary new plants and equipment. Now that job is about done. We have the factories and machines to turn out the war supplies. We have entered into the second phase where the limiting factor is raw materials.

Just one instance is needed to point out how drastic this raw material shortage is. It is the real bottleneck in synthetic tires. The Government has the skill, the "know-how," the petroleum and alcohol and so on to make all the synthetic rubber needed. But it doesn't have the steel plate and the copper for new plants, machines and compressors. There is no prospect that it will have them for the duration.

That is why almost certainly, and it cannot be said often enough or emphatically enough, in spite of all the optimistic stories about new rubber-making techniques, you probably won't get a new tire for your car in the next two years, unless it is needed for war service. The Government knows now how to make the synthetic rubber: it doesn't have the spare steel and copper with which to put all it knows into effect.

**Only the Beginning**

But rubber is just the beginning. We are already turning in scrap metals to the Government and housewives are just beginning to save grease from the frying pan to go into explosives. The war news is bad and it looks more and more as though it would be a long, hard war. From now on for every month the curtailments of consumer goods are going to be greater, in all probability. Sharpest curtailment of all will come when the supply of gadgets gives out that are already made. Probability is they won't be replaced.

Just the other day Mr. Henderson closed down on 150 civilian units requiring metals. No more of them will be made, at least for the time being. From now on we are going to clamp down on more and more of those goods. If they are made they will be made under a system of control that has no resemblance to our present free economy.

Just in passing it might be mentioned that approximately 24,000 small factories, doing an aggregate of $4,000,000,000 worth of business are facing a shutdown in the new shortage economy. Tens of thousands of small service and retail firms face oblivion, too, in dozens of categories. They will not be able to get necessary goods. It is not very cheerful to talk about. They are going to be economic casualties, just like soldiers in battle, and the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration are now making allowances for the changes in our fashion of life which the new development is bringing about. It will depend largely on Congress whether these companies get any compensation for the sacrifice facing them.

If the war is as long and hard as military people now expect, the trail the United States will follow will probably resemble that blazed by Great Britain. One of these changes will be in the development of so-called Victory models. To take a sample illustration, Britain had 360 different types of biscuit and the products were shipped back and forth across the British Isles. The Government stepped in, reduced the number to 20 types, arbitrarily allocated production only to the most efficient plants, cut out crosshauls and thereby saved in transport alone 12,000,000 tons a year.

**Unusual "Competition"**

The same thing has been done in dozens of other British industries. One of the strange situations is where companies remaining in business are required to pay a percentage of their profits to companies which closed down, sufficient to cover carrying charges. The companies staying in business must manufacture an anonymous Victory model, or manufacture the brand product of their closed competitor as well as their own brand product. Thus, suppose one woman likes a particular variety, say, of soap, while her neighbor likes another kind. The brand names of such articles are preserved, but if they represent the same grade and type of article they are apt to come all from the same factory.

Not much has been printed about it, but the OPA is working out a system of Victory models now. A Victory model of a stove has already been issued. Iron and steel are crucial parts of the war program, and the war agencies are going to pay greater heed to see how the priorities for manufacture are allocated.

The WPB is working on what is called a "concentration of production program" which resembles the British experience at a good many points. More will be heard about it in the days ahead. The whole purpose of these devices is to strain output to the uttermost, while reducing civilian use of critical materials to the minimum.

In a long war the next big shortage in the United States will be in manpower. This has occurred already among European belligerents. British men now work 55 to 70 hours a week and the women 48 to 55 hours. It seems almost inevitable, as the labor shortage becomes acute, that American working hours will also be increased.

# South America Speaks: Chile

*One People, Many Lands in One* ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

This is Chile, you say to yourself, as the plane seems barely to move at 16,000 feet in full view of ridges that thrust upward and north and south until the world seems filled with their crystalline whiteness in a sky of wind-swept blue.

This is Chile, Chile of the Andes, yet it is only one of the lands embraced in this composite of terrains and of climates.

As you meet Chileans in the mountains and in the fertile valleys, on deserts, among the southern lakes or on the slopes of volcanoes, you find a people compounded from many strains. The land is multiple, yet it has emerged an unmistakable nationality.

There are swirls and eddies, such as colonies of Germans and Araucanian Indians, apart from the main stream. Yet whether a Chilean's eyes are blue or black, whether his racial origins run back to Andalusia or to Erin, to Poland or the Scottish Highlands, he has a human warmth and a quick independence that are all Chilean.

**Many Fine Characteristics**

Brusque they can be, and many of them talk with a verbal explosiveness resembling the speech of riveting machines or rapid-fire guns. Yet withal they are lovable and admirable for their humor, democracy, industriousness, and an amazing ability to bounce back after repeated adversities.

To describe this land is to run the gamut of scenery. Crossing from Argentina by the main pass to Santiago, Chile's Capital, you enter almost at the mid-point of the "shoestring." Here the land resembles Southern California. Even the same light haze, translucent with cloudless sunshine, tinges the hills with purple that pales at each successive range to the opalescence of distant peaks.

Arriving at the seashore, you step from fast interurban trains in Viña del Mar. The "atmosphere" is a composite of California beaches. Long crescents of sand. Surf runs high. It breaks on rocky promontories.

That, too, is Chile.

**Valleys Have No Deserts**

Then you head south. It would take months to do justice to this region. During three trips I have nibbled at the edges.

The central valley of Chile, like the San Joaquin Valley in California, washes up against great mountains on the inland side, and is separated from the Pacific by low coastal ranges. Unlike the San Joaquin, this Chilean valley has no deserts. Those are all in the northern half of Chile. Instead, the valley deepens in verdure as you go south. Rows of poplars, planted to break the wind over well-tended fields, give place to huge stumps in cleared pastures, and then to uncut forest.

Somewhere between Osorno and Puerto Montt, a subtle change comes over the land. Whether in summer or in the winter—the reverse seasons in the Northern Hemisphere—this part of Chile is the zone of transition between semitropic and sub-Antarctic.

There is always the breath of ice just under the edge of the air. You feel it even when the sun beats down with shafts of warmth, raising wisps of steam from bosky meadows to float among gigantic trees.

On forest paths, you come to trunks resembling the Sequoias and Redwoods, but not so large. Yet 12 to 15 feet is not an unusual diameter. The deep orange bark rounds away upward to disappear in erect branches and a tufted top of vivid green.

**Second-Generation Germans**

Chileans know and love this part of Chile. Here live, in the settled portions, Germans whose forebears colonized the wilderness more than two generations ago. Many of them are loyal Chileans. Others have responded to the revived Germanic chants of Hitlerism.

At the southern frontier of usual tourist penetration, from Lake Llanquihue eastward through the Chilean Lakes into Argentina, you feel the insistent call of new lands. Yet response to that call is not easy. Here one of the most glorious and unspoiled regions still left in the world remains locked away among fiords and jumbled ranges and ice fields hundreds of miles long.

That, too, is Chile, Chile of the inland passages and of moody clouds. Forested islands and great glaciers lead on to the chilly barrenness of Magellan's Strait.

Even in those remote parts, Chileans retain their distinctive characteristics.

One people, many lands, that is Chile.

# To Change the Subject:

*A Mender of Sonnets* ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

"This truth at least let satire's self allow,
No dearth of bards can be complain'd of now.
The loaded press beneath her labor groans,
And printers' devils shake their weary bones. . . .
Behold! in various throngs the scribbling crew,
For notice eager, pass in long review:
Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace,
And rhyme and blank maintain an equal race;
Sonnets on sonnets crowd, and ode on ode;
And tales of terror jostle on the road;
Immeasureable measures move along. . . ."

Byron's lines, written more than a century ago, still hold true. Now, as then, there is "no dearth of bards." In fact, the limited market for poetry brings before the public only flotsam on the flood of rhyme. Undoubtedly many more metered outpourings would find their way into print if minor technical changes in cadence, word forms, stanza structure, and idea development were made.

Anton Romatka of Greenwich Village, realizing all this, has made it his business to "repair" muddled madrigals, limping lyrics, stumbling sonnets and languished lays. Mr. Romatka charges from 2 to 6 cents a line for gently, but firmly, knocking into shape poems burgeoned in the brains of hundreds of embryonic poets.

His office is so cluttered with poems that it is almost impossible to enter without stubbing your toe on a sonnet or barking your shins against a couplet.

The self-described "poet, critic, teacher of poetics, penman" provides "honest, sympathetic, efficient service for poets," according to a sign hanging over his door at 25 West Third Street in the lower depths of the Village. He has been at his odd vocation for more than 15 years. His own versifications have seen the light of day in more than 125 periodicals during the past 40 years.

He also conducts a Poetry Forum each Saturday evening when those so inspired read original compositions. Constructive criticism, discussion, and brief lectures on poetics are part of the meeting. No admission is charged, although small contributions to meet expenses are accepted. Mr. Romatka also has self-written texts for poets.

Although he complains of the difficulties of his chosen profession and that his Muse returns him "only enough to keep out of the poorhouse," the way his face lights when he talks about his work belies his depreciation of it. He keeps two sets of files. One contains 10,000 names of persons from all over the country who have asked for help, and the second lists only 400—"active poets," he explained.

"There's no mystery in poetry to one who understands poetry," he holds. "It's simply a question of subject, mood, and the proper choice of words. The commercial possibilities of poetry are very small indeed. Poets must develop a commercial slant in addition to literary excellence if they want to sell poems to paying periodicals. Poets usually waste a large amount of postage before they even make the smallest sale.

"Very often the literary quality suffers in the attempt to please editorial whims. Poets, especially those in their formative stages, will become much better literary artists if they disregard the commercial aspect and strive above all to achieve the highest excellence through intelligent study and practice of poetic composition before they dare to attempt to sell their poems."

All of which recalls Byron's lines:

"Speed, Pegasus!—ye strains of great and small,
Ode, epic, elegy, have at you all!
I too can scrawl, and once upon a time
I pour'd along the town a flood of rhyme,
A schoolboy freak, unworthy praise or blame;
I printed—older children do the same.
'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't."

# 'For These Things . . . and More—We Fight'

**What the U. S. is fighting for and who is doing job pictorially depicted in N. Y. exhibition.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 11—What the United States is fighting for and who is doing the fighting, not only in the armed forces, but on the farms, in the factories and homes, is pictorially portrayed in the exhibition "Road to Victory" on at the Museum of Modern Art here. The showing will be on view through Sept. 20.

One hundred and fifty photographs making up the exhibition cover the entire second floor of the museum and were chosen by Lieut. Commander Edward Steichen, distinguished photographer, from more than 100,000 received from many sources. Approximately 90 per cent of them are from government departments and agencies, including the Army, the Navy, the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Security Administration.

A running text especially written by Carl Sandburg, the author, expresses the theme in words, dramatizing the country's mighty resources and the power of its people in their struggle toward victory.

Federal Security Agency

## Buffalo and Indians

Entering the exhibition, the visitor sees panels of buffalo and Indians dominated by a 12 by 16 foot mural of Bryce Canyon. Then follow panels showing a sheep ranch, corn fields, a great field of cattle, wheat fields, prairies, combines, hogs, small farms and big dairies. At this point the Sandburg text reads: "The earth is alive. The land laughs. The people laugh. And the fat of the land is here."

Next depicted is community life in small towns, then a sequence devoted to eating—commuter's breakfast, farm hands at the table, a picnic, workmen at luncheon. Huge murals show the immense Government flood control and power projects—Shasta Dam, Boulder Dam, TVA, and Grand Coulee.

Then the arsenal of war—copper, steel, lead mines, welders, riveters, battleship builders, munitions workers, makers of airplanes.

"'The men behind the man behind the gun,'" Mr. Sandburg's comment runs. "They dig out ore from deep down in the dark; they shoot the oil wells; they chase the slag out of copper; steel-driving men; they drill and twist deep rock; they hammer steel bars for rifle and cannon; they rivet the steel sheets and sew them tight with steel buttons to meet storms or torpedoes—listen, they clank and boom the mighty song of steel—the breath of their assembly lines is in miles of tanks—their thumbprints are on bombers over five oceans."

## America First Slogan

Rounding a bend in the exhibition, a large picture of an America First meeting, with excerpts from typical America First slogans—"It Can't Happen to Us"; "We've Got Two Oceans Protecting Us"; "The United States Is Not in the Slightest Danger of Invasion"—are seen.

One of the most extraordinary photographs of the war, the explosion of the U. S. Destroyer Shaw's magazine during the attack on Pearl Harbor, an official United States Navy photograph, follows. In front of and below this are shown the Japanese Ambassador, Nomura, and the Japanese "Peace Envoy" Kurusu, rocking with laughter.

American troops on a transport, part of the American Expeditionary Force bound for Ireland and other Army activities are pictured next with the text:

"Country boys, big-city lads, home-town fellers, they're in the Army now—behind a jeep instead of a plow—engineers bridging a river, 'chutists in the sky, skirmishers on the land, troopers on sea transports—into sea fog and land smoke—into the test of fire. . . . Trouble shooters, millions stepping along now, millions more on the way—killers in khaki riding smoke wagons—ready for long war or short—trouble shooters in the first round-the-world-war."

Army and Navy air arms come in for their share of pictorial and textual tribute featured by an enlargement of the famous Navy picture of the Marshall Island battle.

"Loads of death, tons on tons of annihilation, out of the sky and down, down, down on the enemies of the Free World," the Sandburg text describes.

## Final Climax

The showing reaches a final climax with a mural 12 by 40 feet showing armed marching men. Against this stand seven panels showing fathers and mothers from different parts of the country. The text reads:

"America, the seeds of fate have borne a fruit of many breeds, many pages of hard work, sorrow and suffering — tough strugglers of oaken men—women of rich torsos—they live on—the fathers and mothers of soldiers, sailors, fliers, farmers, builders, workers—their sons and daughters take over—tomorrow belongs to the children."

The technical installation for the exhibition was designed by Herbert Bayer. The museum has just issued a bulletin which by picture and text describes the showing.

## On the Home Front

**Some of the photographs of the Road to Victory exhibition now on at the Museum of Modern Art, Lieut.-Commander Edward Steichen chose the pictures and Carl Sandburg wrote text to go with each section. Those shown here are from the "How We Live" group, depicting the sort of rural life and freedom for which America is fighting, such as the church supper, above; farm ownership and a peaceful home, at right; music practice for the school band, and a well-stocked preserve closet, below. For some of these the Sandburg lines go: "Many people, many faces, in their homes, their home towns, their churches, shops, schools where books say their country is 'the last, best hope of earth.'" For the series including barn scene the lines are: "The earth is alive. The land laughs. The people laugh. And the fat of the land is here." For the series devoted to the great American pastime of eating, the lines are: "'Hi, big boy, what's cookin'?' 'Oh, I can sit up and take nourishment—three squares a day.'"**

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 275,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 283,480 |
| 1942 volume to date | 56,491,171 |
| 1941 volume to date | 71,612,969 |

## Stock Prices Uneven With Trading Dull

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—To inflate or not inflate? That was the question which stumped the stock market today and kept most dealers in a narrowly irregular area.

Quotations dipped moderately in the forenoon. There was a notable scarcity of offerings, however, and this encouraged a little bidding here and there in the tail-end of the session. Variations were held to minor fractions for the majority of cases and trends were no worse than a trifle foggy in the closing hour.

The ticker halted at frequent intervals and transfers for the full proceedings approximated 275,000 shares.

The market's inflationary temperature, which has received the principal credit for the June-July upswing, cooled somewhat when it was reported the Administration was considering a move for wage-price legislation. Arguments still were heard, though, that the job might be more difficult than anticipated by Washington. Those on this side of the date remained in the bullish ranks and provided sufficient buying power to prevent anything like a relapse.

Steels retained their equilibrium in the face of word "Little Steel" workers had been granted a 44-cent daily pay boost. Occasional plus marks were pinned on U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic and Youngstown Sheet.

Resistance was displayed by Chrysler, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (N. J.), Western Union, Oliver Farm and Consolidated Edison. Goodrich touched a new year's top.

In the rear division the greater part of the time were Anaconda, du Pont, General Electric, Sears Roebuck, International Nickel, U. S. Gypsum, Douglas Aircraft and Texas Company.

In the Curb intermittent gainers were Arkansas Power & Light preferred, which jumped more than 8 points on one sale; Fairchild Engine, Gulf Oil and Wright Hargreaves. Lagging inclinations were exhibited by American Cyanamid, Humble Oil and Northern States Power "A."

### Bonds Shift Narrowly

The bond market fluctuated narrowly today with minor gains and losses about evenly balanced in the main corporate list near the final hour. A limited number of rails made a fair response to new buying.

Several issues of Missouri Pacific were exceptionally active and higher along with Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, St. Paul 5s, American Telephone 3s, Louisville & Nashville 3¾s, New York Central 5s, and Northern Pacific 6s.

Unchanged or holding back most of the time were International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Great Northern first 4¼s, New Haven convertibles 6s, Western Union 5s and Southern Pacific refunding 4s.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed either way on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Cuba 4½s rebounded sharply from Wednesday's loss, climbing to around 71 at one time. Australia 5s and Canada 4s were among other foreign dollar bonds improving moderately.

## Auto Dealer Sees No Immediate U. S. Requisition of Cars

CINCINNATI (AP)—Harry Sommers of Atlanta, Ga., President of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, assured the public that private cars were in no immediate danger of requisition by Uncle Sam.

Here for a three-day meeting of directors to consider problems arising from the war Mr. Sommers said:

"During course of the conflict, it may come to the point where the private car will be needed by the Government. But meantime, dealers' stocks stand as quite a cushion. There are about 500,000 new cars and some 1,200,000 used cars on hand. These naturally will be the first to be taken over."

Ray Chamberlain of Washington, Vice-President, agreed that no immediate requisitioning was in sight but added "the time may come, . . . just as it did in Paris (during the first World War) when Marshal Joffre seized all the taxicabs to rush an army to the front."

Mr. Sommers cited a recent survey which tended to show that of some 30,000,000 passenger automobiles in the United States, operation of fully 20,000,000 would be necessary for effective prosecution of the war effort.

"This does not mean cars for pleasure-riding or those only carrying war-workers to their jobs," observed Mr. Sommers. "Farmers and others in 'vital groups' of our national economy are just as essential as munitions workers in the current emergency."

### Advertisers Cancel Meeting

CHICAGO—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Financial Advertisers Association scheduled to be held in Chicago beginning October 26, has been cancelled. This action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Association at a meeting held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, July 11 and 12.

### National Bond and Share

NEW YORK (AP)—National Bond and Share Corporation, an investment company, reported that net assets on June 30 were $6,513,819, or $18.09 per share on 360,000 shares of outstanding capital stock, compared with net asset value of $6,501,779, or $18.06 per share on March 31.

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37 | Abbott 1.60a | 1 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | Jul 16 |
| 48¾ | 42½ | Acme Stl (4) | 1 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | + ¼ |
| 7½ | 5½ | Adams E .15e | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 20½ | 18¾ | Adam-Mi (1) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jul 14 |
| 12⅞ | 10 | Addressog ¾a | 2 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 29½ | Air Reduct 1a | 8 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Alaska Juneau | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | A | Allegheny Cp | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jul 15 |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | Jul 15 |
| 6 | 3½ | All'gn'Stl30ve | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 17 | 9½ | Alleg pr pf | 5 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | Jul 13 |
| 22¾ | 16 | Alleg L S .85e | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | |
| 5½ | 3⅝ | Allen Ind (1g) | 2 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jul 13 |
| 149 | 118½ | Al ChADye 6a | 2 | 136 | 135¾ | 135¾ | — ¾ |
| 12¼ | 10 | Allied Kid (1) | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jun 12 |
| 14⅛ | 11⅞ | Allied Ml ½a | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jul 15 |
| 6¾ | 4 | Allied St .30e | 3 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 81 | 64 | Allied St pf 5 | 1 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | Jul 9 |
| 30½ | 22 | Allis-C M ½e | 6 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | |
| 18¾ | 14⅜ | Alpha P C 44e | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1½ | ¾ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 18⅞ | 13¼ | Amal L pf 1½t | 1 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | Jul 15 |
| 57 | 45 | Amerada Pet 2 | 1 | 55¼ | 55 | 55¼ | Jul 15 |
| 23⅜ | 18¾ | Am A Ch 1.20 | 2 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 40¼ | 25¼ | Am Airl 1½g | 10 | 37¼ | 36½ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| 8¼ | 5⅞ | Am Bk N .30e | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3⅝ | Am Bosch ½e | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jul 15 |
| 33 | 23 | Am Br Sh .60e | 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | Jul 14 |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | Am Cable & R | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jul 14 |
| 70½ | 56½ | Am Can 2½e | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | — ¼ |
| 166 | 159 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 164 | 164 | 164 | Jul 11 |
| 33 | 20 | AmCar&Fdy | 2 | 25½ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| 73¾ | 55½ | Am C F pf 3½e | 8 | 60¾ | 60¼ | 60¼ | Jul 15 |
| 20½ | 16 | Am ChAC 1e | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jul 15 |
| 110 | 105 | Am ChAC pf 5 | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jun 25 |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle(4a) | 1 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | Jul 15 |
| 5¾ | 3⅞ | Am Colortype | 4 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | Jul 15 |
| 22¾ | 14¼ | AmCSug 1½e | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jul 14 |
| 9½ | 8⅞ | Am Distill | 4 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| ⅞ | ⅝ | Am Ecaus TR | 3 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jul 9 |
| 6 | 3¼ | Am Europ .40g | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jul 7 |
| 22 | 16¼ | Am Export 1e | 7 | 20¼ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| ⅛ | A | Am & For Pow | 1 | A | A | A | |
| 24½ | 16¼ | AFPS6pf .60k | 2 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | |
| 28 | 18½ | AFPS7pf .70k | 4 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Am & F P 2pf | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jul 15 |
| 32 | 25¾ | Am-H SS 1½e | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Am Hide&Lan | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 36 | 33½ | Am HL pf (3) | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | Jun 30 |
| 47¼ | 36⅞ | Am Home 2.40a | 2 | 47¾ | 47 | 47¾ | + ¾ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 31½ | 25 | Am Ice pf | 1 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ¼ |
| 4 | 2¾ | Am Internat'l | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 7 | 5⅞ | Am Inv III .80 | 7 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Jun 29 |
| 10¼ | 6¼ | Am Locomotive | 29 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jul 15 |
| 89½ | 65 | Am Lo pf 3½t | 2 | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¾ | — ¾ |
| 11½ | 9½ | Am M&F .40e | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 5¼ | 4 | Am M & Met | 13 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | Jul 14 |
| 23¾ | 16 | Am Metal (1) | 2 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | + ⅛ |
| ⅛ | A | Am Pow & Lt | 1 | A | A | A | |
| 24½ | 15½ | APLS6pf2½t | 2 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| 22 | 12½ | APLS5pf2.15t | 21 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Jul 15 |
| 4⅞ | 3¾ | Am R&S .15e | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 12 | 9½ | Am Ro M ½e | 8 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4¾ | Am Sat R ½e | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 6¼ | Am Seat ½e | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 35½ | Am Smelt (2) | 6 | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39¾ | — ⅛ |
| 47 | 132½ | Am S&R pf 7 | 1 | 142 | 142 | 142 | Jul 15 |
| 35 | 29 | Am Snuff 2.20e | 2 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ | — ¼ |
| 20⅞ | 16¾ | Am Sti Fdr 1e | 2 | 12½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅜ |
| 12 | 9¾ | Am Stores ½e | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 7½ | Am Stov 1.20 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jul 14 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 97½ | 78¾ | Am Sug pf 7 | 3 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Jul 15 |
| 21½ | 17¼ | Am Sn Tob 1a | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Jul 15 |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel&Tel 9 | 24 | 115½ | 115 | 115½ | + ½ |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob 1.p e | 1 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | + ¾ |
| 50¾ | 34⅞ | Am To B 1.40e | 3 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | + ¼ |
| 143¾ | 120 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 133 | 133 | 133 | —1½ |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 47½ | 22 | Am Visc 1.40e | 16 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Visc pf(5) | 1 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | Jul 15 |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | Am Water Wks | 2 | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 70¼ | 41¼ | Am WW 1pf 6 | 1 | 49½ | 45½ | 45½ | Jul 13 |
| 5¾ | 3¾ | Am Woolen | 2 | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 76⅜ | 54 | Am Wool pf 2b | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | —1½ |
| 5⅞ | 3¼ | Am Zinc L&S | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 50 | 38½ | Am Z pr(3)4½t | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jul 9 |
| 28⅜ | 22¾ | Anaconc (1e) | 23 | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 12½ | Anchor H .15e | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jul 14 |
| 10 | 7¾ | Andes Cop ½a | 4 | 9⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10¾ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jul 10 |
| 35 | 27¾ | Arch-D M 1e | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 13 |
| 111⅛ | 107¾ | Arm Del pf 7 | 2 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Jul 13 |
| 4¼ | 2¾ | Armour III | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 67½ | 51 | Arm pr pf4½t | 1 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | Jul 14 |
| 66 | 53 | Arm III pf | 1 | 56 | 55¾ | 55¾ | Apr 28 |
| 29 | 21 | Armstr C ½e | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | + ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Arnold C ½e | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jul 9 |
| 4¼ | 2⅝ | Arkansn .15e | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jul 14 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Asso Dry Gds | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Jul 14 |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Jul 2 |
| 83 | 53 | As DG 2pf 7k | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jul 10 |
| 26 | 20 | Associates 1 2 | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jul 11 |
| 40⅜ | 27½ | Atchison 3½e | 8 | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 70 | 60¼ | At T&SF pf 5 | 2 | 64¼ | 64 | 64¼ | + ¼ |
| 26 | 19¾ | Atl Cst L 1g | 4 | 23½ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | 16½ | Atl G&WI 3g | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jul 15 |
| 45½ | 33 | AG&Wisp2½e | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ¾ |
| 23½ | 14¼ | Atl Refin .40e | 7 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17⅞ | |
| 109¼ | 100 | Atl Refin pf 4 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 7 | 6¼ | Atlas Cp ½e | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Jul 9 |
| 70 | 43 | Atlas Pw 1½e | 1 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | Jul 15 |
| ⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k .30g | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Jul 10 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Austin Nichols | 8 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | Jul 14 |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Avnet Cp .10e | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | + ⅛ |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¾ | 9¼ | Bald Loco ct | 3 | 13⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 8 | 3¼ | 3 | 3⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 7½ | 4½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 12 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Ju' 13 |
| 10¼ | 6½ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jul 15 |
| 6 | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 13 |
| 11½ | 8½ | Barnsdall .60 | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 12¾ | Bath Ir Wk 1e | 4 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 15½ | Bayuk Cig ¾e | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jul 11 |
| 25¼ | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ¼ |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr 25 |
| 106 | 102¾ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ | Apr 15 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Jul 11 |
| 7¾ | 6½ | Beld-Hem .80a | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jul 15 |
| 16½ | 9¾ | Bell Aivc (2g) | 6 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | Jul 15 |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Bendix Av (2e) | 4 | 31¾ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Benf I L .77e | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ¼ |
| 52 | 46½ | Ben Ir pf 2½ | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Jul 7 |
| 24¼ | 17¾ | Best Co 1.60a | 4 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | — ½ |
| 66¾ | 49¼ | BethSteel 3e | 15 | 55¼ | 54½ | 54¾ | — ¼ |
| 121 | 105 | Beth Stl pf 7 | 2 | 109 | 109 | 109 | + ½ |
| 24 | 18¾ | Bigelow-S 1e | 5 | 23½ | 22¾ | 22¾ | Jul 9 |
| 19¼ | 14¾ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 2 | 17½ | 17¾ | 17½ | + ⅜ |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Blaw-Knox ¼e | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 14½ | 11¼ | Blim&Lau ¼e | 2 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | Jul 14 |
| 21¼ | 13½ | Boeing Air 1e | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 31¾ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 4 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ¼ |
| 17¼ | 13⅜ | Bond Str 1.60 | 4 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | Jul 14 |
| 20¾ | 18⅜ | Borden (.60e) | 5 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20¼ | |
| 24¾ | 19¼ | Borg-War .80e | 6 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Boston&Maine | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jul 10 |
| 30¾ | 25 | Bower R B (3) | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | Jun 30 |
| 18½ | 15 | Brewing C ½a | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y 22 |
| 9¼ | 7½ | Bridgep't Br 1 | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Jul 15 |
| 19¼ | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg(3) | 3 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | |
| 29½ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Jul 15 |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol 1.10e | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jul 13 |
| ⅛ | A | Bkly & Q Tun | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jul 1 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 9¼ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ¼a | 3 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 28¼ | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Brunsw-Bal ½e | 2 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E .30e | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 7½ | 6 | Budd Wh(¼st) | 2 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | |
| 15¾ | 11½ | Buffalo F .45e | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jul 9 |
| 23 | 16¼ | Bullard Co 2 | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 19½ | Bulova Watch(2) | 2 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | Jul 13 |
| 19¼ | 14⅞ | Burlin M 1.40 | 3 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | Jul 9 |
| 55½ | 53 | Burling pf 2¾ | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 8 |
| 8⅞ | 6¼ | Burr Add .50e | 3 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 3½ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jul 15 |
| 6¼ | 5½ | Butler Br .60a | 8 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 19¼ | Butler pf 1½ | 5 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | Jul 7 |
| 3⅞ | 2½ | Butte C&Zinc | 23 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Byers (AM) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 15½ | 10 | Byron Jn ½a | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | Jul 10 |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19¾ | 16½ | Calif Pk 1½g | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | + ⅛ |
| 50⅞ | 16½ | Calif P pf 2½ | 1 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | Apr 14 |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | Calumet Z-Ld | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5¾ | Cal & Hecla 1 | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jul 13 |
| 15½ | 11⅞ | Camph Wy ¾e | 2 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | Jul 15 |
| 12½ | 9½ | Canada Dr .60 | 3 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Jul 15 |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | Canadian Pac | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 37½ | 29¾ | Cannon Mills 2 | 1 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | — ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jun 22 |
| 27¾ | 22½ | Carpen S 1½e | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 2⅛ | Carrier-G .10e | 6 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Jul 15 |
| 72 | 54¾ | Case (JI)(7g) | 2 | 71 | 71 | 71 | — ⅛ |
| 42 | 30 | Caterpil Tr 2 | 12 | 37¼ | 36½ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| 21¼ | 15 | Celanese 1e | 5 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Celotex (1) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| 23½ | 16 | Cent Aq 1¾a | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jul 14 |
| 18 | 11 | Cen Violeta 1a | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Jul 14 |
| 3¼ | 2 | Century Rib M | 2 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 1 |
| 32¼ | 27 | Cerro de P (4) | 95 | 31¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | — ½ |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 19 | 16 | Chain Belt ¾e | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Jul 14 |
| 17 | 14¾ | Champ Pa ¾e | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jul 14 |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 27½ | Ches & Ohio 3 | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| 98 | 89 | Ches & O pf 4 | 2 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Jul 8 |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 2¾ | Chi&E Ill A | 3 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | Jul 15 |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | Chi Gr West | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jul 15 |
| 10½ | 8¼ | Chi Gr W pf | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Jul 15 |
| 5¼ | 4½ | Chi Mail ¼g | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 11 |
| 17½ | 12½ | Chi Pn T 1½e | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Jul 13 |
| 39¾ | 33 | Chi PT cv pf 3 | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Jul 12 |
| 52 | 45 | CPT pr pf 2½ | 2 | 47 | 47 | 47 | +2 |
| ⅜ | A | Chi Rk Is & P | 5 | ¼ | A | ¼ | Jul 8 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | CRI & P 6pf | 1 | A | A | A | Jul 9 |
| ¾ | ¼ | CRI & P 7pf | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jul 13 |
| 11¾ | 8¼ | Chi Yel Cab 1 | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Jul 3 |
| 13¾ | 11½ | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jul 15 |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Childs Co | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jul 13 |
| 63⅞ | 43⅞ | Chrysler Cp 2e | 33 | 63½ | 62½ | 63½ | — ¼ |
| 10½ | 9 | City I&F 1.20 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jul 15 |
| 3 | 2½ | City Stores | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 13 |
| 34½ | 26 | Clark Eq 1½e | 2 | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | + ¼ |
| 29 | 22 | Cleve G B ½e | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | Jul 10 |
| 44 | 32½ | Climax 1.20e | 5 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38½ | — ⅜ |
| 36½ | 25¾ | Clueti P 1¼e | 4 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | |
| 80¼ | 56½ | Coca Cola 1½e | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Jul 15 |
| 93½ | 55¼ | Coca Cola A 3 | 1 | 59 | 59 | 59 | Jul 7 |
| 15 | 11½ | Colgate-P ½ | 6 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 105½ | 97¼ | Colg-P pf 4½ | 5 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Jul 13 |
| 15 | 10¾ | Collins & A | 9 | 15½ | 15 | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 13½ | Col Fuel 1½e | 6 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Jul 15 |
| 13⅜ | 8¼ | Col Br A .60e | 4 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Jul 15 |
| 13¼ | 9⅝ | Col Br B .60e | 2 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | |
| 1¼ | 1⅛ | Col G&E .10g | 2 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 54 | 32¼ | Col G&E pfA 6 | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | + ¾ |
| 8 | 5½ | Columbia Pict | 7 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 24 | Colum Pyf2¾ | 2 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Jul 14 |
| 73 | 51 | Colum Carb 2e | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | +1 |
| 22½ | 16½ | Comi Credit 3 | 6 | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 101 | 91½ | Comi C pf 4½ | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Jul 13 |
| 27½ | 20¼ | Comi Inv Tr 3 | 4 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 105 | 100¼ | Com Trcpf 4½ | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Jul 15 |
| 9¾ | 7¼ | Comi Solv .30e | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| ⅛ | A | Com'th&South | 4 | A | A | A | |
| 44½ | 23½ | Com & Sou pf | 6 | 24¼ | 24½ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Com Ed 1¾e | 14 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| 31⅞ | 22 | Consl'n-C pf | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 15 |
| 96¼ | 82 | Con Pe pf 4½ | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | Jul 8 |
| 13½ | 11¾ | Container ¾e | 6 | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Cont Baking | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 103½ | 75½ | Cont Bk pf (8) | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | Jul 9 |
| 28 | 21½ | Cont Can(4ae) | 3 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 26⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6¾ | Cont D F 3½e | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jul 13 |
| 42 | 30¾ | Cont Ins 1.60a | 2 | 38¼ | 38 | 38¼ | — ¼ |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Cont Mot ¼e | 4 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 24 | 17 | Cont O Del (1) | 20 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| 19¾ | 15½ | Cont Steel ¼e | 6 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | Jul 13 |
| 12½ | 8¾ | Cop'weld 5 .80 | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | Jul 15 |
| 51½ | 45 | Cop'w pf 2½ | 2 | 49 | 49 | 49 | —1 |
| 55¾ | 42¼ | Core Prods (3) | 9 | 52 | 51½ | 52 | + ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Coty Inc .15e | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 14 | 10½ | Coun Co (1g) | 15 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 12½ | Cr of Wh 1.60 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 8 | 5¾ | Crosley (.30g) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jul 13 |
| 19½ | 14¼ | Crown C&S½e | 2 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | Jul 9 |
| 41 | 32 | Crown Cpf 2¼ | 1 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36½ | Jul 11 |
| 11⅞ | 10 | Crown Zel (1) | 4 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 36 | 23¾ | Crucible Stl 1g | 2 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ¼ |
| 79¼ | 63 | Crucible pf (5) | 2 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | + ¼ |
| 9 | 5 | Cub-Am S ¼e | 9 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 82 | 74½ | Cub-AS pf 5½ | 11 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | Jun 22 |
| 13¼ | 8¾ | Cuddy Pack | 4 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| 17¼ | 13 | Cuneo Pr 1½ | 2 | 17½ | 17¾ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Curtis Publish | 12 | A | A | A | Jul 15 |
| 18¾ | 12 | Curt' ppf1.10e | 7 | 14 | 13½ | 13¾ | Jul 14 |
| 9½ | 5½ | Curtiss-W 1g | 6 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 25⅞ | 18 | Curtiss-WA 2e | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| 17¼ | 12¼ | Cutler-H .60e | 6 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |

### D—E

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3¾ | 2⅞ | Dawgs S .70g | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 15½ | Dawgs pf 1¼ | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Jul 9 |
| 11¾ | 8¾ | Davis Ch .60e | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 8½ | 4½ | Decca Rec .40a | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jul 14 |
| 24¼ | 18½ | Deere & Co 2g | 4 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| 29 | 25¼ | Deere pf 1.40 | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| 11⅞ | 9⅞ | Detrl W5 1½ | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 10¾ | 7 | Del & Hudson | 1 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Jul 15 |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Del Lack&W | 1 | 3

Commerce and Finance

# Government Reported Ready to Ask for Stabilizing of Wages

Business and Industry

## Washington Family Admits Big Fee Gains

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—A Washington family of four acknowledged before the House Naval Committee today that it had realized profits amounting to $813,798 in 1941 by obtaining war contracts for 11 manufacturers on a commission basis.

"What's your definition of war profiteering?" Representative Warren Magnuson (D) of Washington, asked William Scrimgeour, father and founder of the partnership.

"I don't think that I have one," Mr. Scrimgeour replied.

"That's what I thought," observed Mr. Magnuson.

The partnership includes Mr. Scrimgeour, his wife, and their two sons, Maxwell and C. Bailey Scrimgeour.

**More "In Sight"**

Maxwell Scrimgeour testified that the family had collected $205,846 in commission fees for contracts obtained in the last three years from the Navy Department alone, and had another $86,652 "in sight" from that source.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, announced that the committee was going to insist that the Government renegotiate Army and Navy contracts to recapture "commission fees paid to war brokers."

Besides saving money and breaking up "this commission racket," Mr. Vinson said it would end the impression among many manufacturers that they needed "so-called influence boys" to help get government contracts.

Senator Vinson's disclosure came as the committee resumed its detailed inquiry into the operations of the commission agents. Sitting in on the investigation are representatives of the Department of Justice and the Army and the Navy.

Thomas Hinkel, committee counsel, said the committee was going deeper into the affairs of William Scrimgeour & Sons, "who operate on a contingent fee basis and who furnish so-called engineering services in addition to their sales activities."

In a statement read to the committee yesterday, Mr. Hinkel declared that "on naval contracts alone since September, 1929, this outfit has received over $200,000. In addition, it has acted as prime contractor on certain Navy contracts with a resulting profit to itself of over $150,000 since September, 1939."

**"Sales Engineers"**

The committee concentrated yesterday on the activities of a Washington firm of three self-styled "sales engineers"—A. P. Shirley, a one-time Army major who said his income in 1929 was between $7,500 and $10,000, and F. B. Olcott and F. C. Nichols, both former civilian employees of the Navy, the former at $4,600 a year and the latter at $4,000.

They acknowledged receiving a profit of $208,211.94 each from their fees for the first six months of this year. Mr. Vinson asserted that their testimony and documents introduced by committee investigators showed that they had "an inside track" in obtaining contracts at the Navy Department for manufacturers.

J. B. Becker, vice-president and general manager of the Triumph Explosive Company at Elkton, Md., said the Shirley-Olcott-Nichols Company held a contract entitling them to receive a commission of one per cent for obtaining millions of dollars of Government war work at a plant built with federal funds and operated by Triumph for the Government.

## Southern Roads Ask Higher Coach Fare

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Southern railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase their basic passenger coach fare from 1.65 cents to 2.2 cents a mile, the rate now in effect in the rest of the country.

During the last six years, the commission was told, the Southern carriers incurred an average yearly operating deficit from passenger operations of approximately $22,000,000. Even with a 2.2 cent fare, they estimated, they would have had a passenger deficit exceeding $2,000,000 in 1941.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
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BOSTON
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LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

American Woolen
COMPANY
INCORPORATED
225 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $2.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable August 12, 1942 to stockholders of record July 27, 1942. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT, Treasurer
July 15, 1942.

### *Heads Dye Firm*

Col. Louis Johnson

Named President of General Dyestuff Corporation of New York, sales agency of General Aniline & Film Corp., by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian. Colonel Johnson, who was 1937-40 Assistant Secretary of War, has just returned from India as personal representative of President Roosevelt.

## RFC Funds to Build Wooden Vessels For Pan American Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, announced formation of the Inter-American Navigation Corporation to acquire and build sailing vessels for inter-American trade with a loan of up to $10,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Rockefeller said the new corporation's program calls for construction of 100 wooden sailing vessels in the other American republics. The work is to be started, he said, as rapidly as facilities are found. The ships will be of less than 1,000 tons dead weight with auxiliary engines.

He estimated the 100 vessels would be able to carry approximately 1,000,000 tons of cargo a year and would aid substantially in maintenance of inter-American trade particularly on Caribbean routes.

All the vessels, he declared, would be owned and operated by the corporation and assigned to those routes in inter-American trade where they were most needed.

He said the sailing vessels would be largely used in conjunction with the larger, regular vessels, enabling these vessels to speed up their schedules. In some cases, he added, the sailing vessels will serve the regular routes, relieving the larger vessels for more urgent war use.

Most of the wood needed to build the vessels is expected to be obtained locally in other American republics. Foundries and machine shops in the other Americas are also expected to provide a considerable portion of iron requirements.

"The project is undertaken with the realization that every possible effort must be made to provide more shipping," Mr. Rockefeller said. "The building of wooden sailing vessels is conceived as an emergency undertaking. Their value as cargo carriers is limited mainly to wartime when more modern merchant ships are assigned to war tasks."

Alexander M. Peabody of Seattle, an experienced shipping man, has been named president of the new corporation. He will be assisted by J. Stanton Robbins of the co-ordinator's office.

## Cargo Surcharge Rates Increased

NEW YORK (AP) — Wartime marine surcharge rates on cargo shipments have been increased, effective at once, marine underwriters announced.

The surcharge is similar to a war risk premium and eliminates the necessity of increasing the basic marine rates.

In the Western Hemisphere rates have been lifted from the existing 12½ cents per $100 of cargo to 37½ cents, but voyages confined to certain harbors are not affected.

Other changes include a boost from 50 cents to 75 cents for ports near Continental Europe; 50 cents to 62½ cents for the Mediterranean area and 25 to 50 cents to some ports in Australasia.

## City and River Authority Battle to Buy Utility

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The City of San Antonio and the San Antonio Public Service Company were restrained by a temporary court order against further steps toward the condemnation or purchase by the city of the company's electrical properties.

The order was granted on application of the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority, also negotiating for the purchase of the electrical system. The authority contends its rights to acquire the properties are superior to those of the city by constitutional mandate.

Bonds for purchase of the property have been issued by both the city and the Guadalupe-Blanco Authority and the latter has filed a mandamus suit in the State Supreme Court to force the attorney general to approve its issue.

Hearing on the plea for a permanent injunction is to be held Friday before District Judge M. C. Jeffrey.

## Solution Seen In Senate Oil Well Dispute

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—A long-brewing dispute over the spacing of oil wells may be settled without an open Senate fight, Senator Scott Lucus (D) of Illinois said today.

Senator Lucas is sponsor of an amendment to the $93,000,000 Florida barge canal-pipe line bill which would prohibit the petroleum co-ordinator's office from restricting the drilling of shallow wells of 3,300 feet or under "until the shortage of petroleum products on the Eastern Coast has been overcome and restrictions upon deliveries and sales removed."

He said, however, he might modify or withdraw his amendment, since it appeared that current restrictions hampering development in the Illinois fields might be based without legislation. A nationwide regulation now limits drilling to one well for each 40 acres.

**Lacks Technical Knowledge**

Secretary Harold Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, charged in a statement Tuesday that "self-servers" were claiming his office had throttled production in the Illinois fields.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan is an outspoken opponent of the Lucas proposal, contending that the Senate lacks the technical knowledge to say how closely oil wells should be spaced.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley said the barge-pipe line bill probably would be called up today after final action on the $1,857,000,000 supplemental defense appropriation.

Greatest interest in the measure will center upon the $44,000,000 proposed for construction of a high-level barge canal across the upper part of the Florida peninsula.

**Waterway Link**

"Most Senators seem to be approaching the question with an open mind," said Senator Charles Andrews (D) of Florida, who with Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida has been pushing the project.

Proponents contend such a canal not only would provide a shorter route for the water transport of oil and gasoline laden barges to the eastern seaboard but also would serve as a completing link in the coastal waterways systems along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

As approved by the House, the bill also contains a provision for the expenditure of $13,000,000 on a pipe line from the North Mississippi oil fields to the Atlantic Coast near Savannah, Ga., or Charleston, S. C.

## Gov't Groups Weigh Purchase of All U. S. Wool for Duration

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP) — Officials of the War Production Board and Agriculture Department conferred this week on a proposal that the Government purchase all domestic-grown wool for the duration of the war. Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration arranged a conference to discuss proposed price ceilings on lamb and mutton products.

Representatives of sheep growers, awaiting a decision on the domestic clip purchasing proposal, were invited to attend the OPA price ceiling conference. Charles M. Elkinton, head of the meat and fish section of the OPA food branch, called the conference.

The two discussions are related and follow hearings last week by the Senate special wool committee, during which spokesmen from all branches of the wool industry objected to phases of existing Government regulations.

Government purchase of all domestic wool for the duration of the war was urged before the Senate committee by representatives of wool growers and woolen manufacturers.

WPB officials told the Senators they had no objection to the purchase program, but favored a loan as a means of stabilizing wool and mohair prices. Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said the Agriculture Department favored an outright purchase program. The current conferences between the two agencies are continuing in an effort to compromise this difference of views.

## 'Frozen' Charge Accounts Estimated at 20 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail charge accounts "frozen" because of nonsettlement were running under preliminary estimates of 25 per cent, New York store executives reported.

Payments have been made in response to Federal Reserve Board regulations requiring that all charge accounts be settled by the tenth of the second calendar month after purchase to prevent the account from being "frozen."

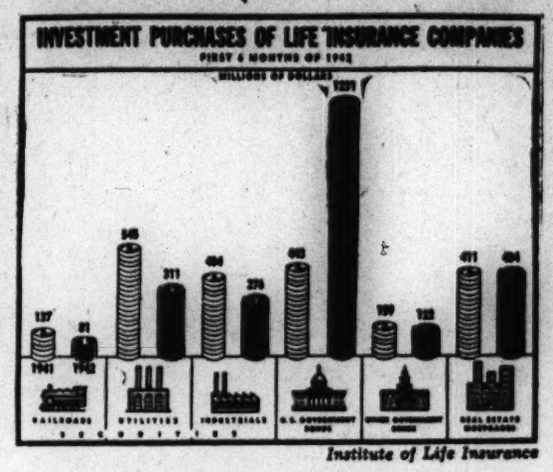
James M. Malloy, president of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, said the average number of frozen accounts in stores here would be nearer 20 than 25 per cent.

## Industrial Diamonds Ruled Subject to OPA Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales and deliveries of industrial diamonds are subject to the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said.

His ruling was based on a new amendment specifically excluding industrial diamonds from the category of "precious stones," which are exempt from the over-all price ceiling.

## Life Insurance Investments Now Over Half in U. S. Bonds




Institute of Life Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A sharp increase in the amount of life insurance funds invested in United States Government bonds and a decline in the amount of funds placed in other forms of investment featured the report of the Institute of Life Insurance for the first half of this year.

During the six months ended June 30, the report stated, the life insurance companies purchased an estimated total of $2,425,000,000 in mortgages and securities, compared with $2,100,000,000 in the same period of 1941 and $1,747,000,000 in 1940. More than half of the funds invested, or about $1,231,000,000, went into Federal securities.

## Kansas University Scientists Claim New Method of Producing Aluminum

LAWRENCE, Kan. (Wide World)—University of Kansas scientists believe they have found a cheap new way of producing aluminum, cinderella metal of the war.

If large scale production develops as successfully as laboratory tests on the campus, Dr. R. C. Moore, director of the Kansas Geological Survey, predicts the door will be opened to many new processors who have been unable to compete with the established method of getting the precious metal from bauxite.

The new process uses clay from Kansas deposits estimated by Dr. Moore at tens of millions of tons.

In that respect, the raw material contrasts sharply with bauxite. The amount of high grade bauxite ore in the United States has been estimated as sufficient for only a few years of production, and about 50 per cent of the nation's needs are imported.

Dr. Moore credits the research of E. D. Kinney for developing the new process of getting aluminum from clay. He is a mining and metallurgical engineer at the University of Kansas and metallurgist for the Kansas Geological Survey. Collaborating with him were Norman Plummer and John Romary, ceramists of the survey, and Ray Thompson, chemist.

They worked out a method which Dr. Moore describes as relatively low in cost and simple in operation.

Details cannot be disclosed in a nation at war, but the materials they mixed with the abundant Kansas clay also are plentiful and cheap. The mixture is heated until a cinder is formed containing a soluble aluminate and this soluble chemical is removed merely by application of hot water.

Laboratory tests have shown 70 per cent of the alumina in the clay can be recovered in this way. Still more may be obtained by further leaching with a caustic alkali, but this added step makes the process more expensive.

Dr. Moore estimates a plant to produce 20 tons of alumina a day could be built for $150,000 and a pilot plant to get the process adapted to large scale production would cost only $10,000.

## Rubber Industry Preparing Plan To Cope With Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—A. L. Viles, president of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, announced that the industry has prepared a plan to cope with the rubber shortage which it "hopes may help in keeping essential war materials and war workers on the highways."

The plan is not yet completed, Mr. Viles said, and does not permit pleasure driving. Even for essential motoring, low speeds and continuous tire care are called for.

"When all the facts are compiled and assembled, the plan will be presented to the proper Government agencies and made public in the hope that it will be a definite contribution toward winning the war," a formal statement issued by Mr. Viles stated.

The statement followed publication by the New York Daily News of a story that the industry would offer figures to substantiate a claim that tires could be supplied for 75 per cent of normal prewar mileage until July, 1944, provided the Government would, first, allocate to the industry 165,000 tons of scrap rubber, and second, release 3,000 tons of crude rubber.

The industry concurs with War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson as to the critical nature of the rubber scarcity, the statement said, and added that its plan "does not envision relaxation of present restrictions."

Arthur B. Newhall, WPB rubber co-ordinator, said he expects "to be invited to an exhibit in Washington prepared by the industry to depict graphically the industry's plan.

## Gasoline Supply Continues to Fall

NEW YORK (AP)—Stores of gasoline in the United States continued to decline for the week ended July 11, the American Petroleum Institute reported. Fuel oil supplies, however, rose slightly.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at the end of the week totalled 85,658,000 barrels, a decline of 1,356,000 from the 87,014,000 reported the previous week.

Residual fuel oil supplies increased by 988,000 barrels to 77,891,000 and gas oil and distillates (light fuels) increased 898,000 barrels to 34,418,000.

Daily average crude oil production for the week was 3,657,400 barrels, an increase of 360,250 from the previous week.

Gasoline production for the week was estimated at 10,675,000 barrels compared with 10,959,000 last week.

ITHACA, N. Y.
SAVE NOW IN
ROTHSCHILD'S
JULY FEAST OF VALUES
9 BIG DAYS!

## Building Permits Drop 56 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP) — Dun & Bradstreet reported building permits issued during June of this year were 56.4 per cent under the totals for June, 1941.

The aggregate for 215 cities, the mercantile agency said, was $39,171,130 last month, a drop of 25.5 per cent from May, and compared with $135,819,086 in June, 1941.

For the first half of 1942 the decline from the comparable 1941 period was 32.7 per cent to $509,667,327.

New York City's permit total for the six months was $36,911,409 against $96,039,206 in the first half of 1941. Chicago's decline was smaller, to $21,957,990 from $25,300,992 in the similar periods.

## Senate Passes Supplemental Funds Measure

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The Senate passed and returned to the House today a $1,887,000,000 supplemental appropriation bill. It carries $125,000,000 for the Office of Price Administration.

Although the OPA appropriation was increased $50,000,000 above the sum voted by the House, it still was $15,000,000 short of Administrator Leon Henderson's "rock bottom" estimate of needs and contained a restriction against use of any of the money for subsidy payments.

A series of compromises arranged yesterday, however, deleted a proposal for Senate confirmation of all OPA employees paid more than $4,500 a year and softened the procedure for establishing price ceilings on goods processed from farm products.

The measure was passed after the Senate had shouted down a proposal by Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri to eliminate a provision preventing the OPA from receiving additional money from the President's emergency funds or other sources.

Previously, Vice-President Henry Wallace cast the deciding vote when the chamber voted 31 to 30 against requiring confirmation of all future appointees in the Office of Civilian Defense drawing $4,500 or higher yearly pay.

**Opposed by Republicans**

The amendment, which had the support of Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) and Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, floor manager for the appropriations measure, was solidly opposed by 20 Republicans who cast their votes in the roll call. Nine Democrats and Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska also voted against it, besides the Vice-President, while 30 Democrats supported the proposal.

Threatened with a partial collapse of the price-control system, the Administration was reported today to be preparing a request for new legislation built around some form of wage stabilization.

President Roosevelt has discussed the situation with Congressional leaders several times in recent weeks. Informed Congressmen who declined quotation by name said the President was about ready to make known the remedial steps he and price-control officials believe should be taken.

As a result, members of Congress who had been looking forward to a recess of several weeks starting in about 10 days were being told quietly that they might have to revise their plans.

**Sees Wage Control Needed**

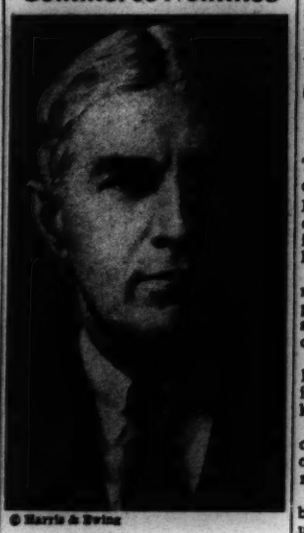
Rising farm prices, which have not yet reached the statutory ceiling in the basic Price Control Act, already have caused Leon Henderson, price administrator, to raise the ceiling on canned and dried fruits. Sporadic increases in wages, in the cost of raw products and in other miscellaneous costs such as transportation, have made an "extremely tight" situation with reference to many other ceilings, the congressional sources said.

Mr. Henderson told a House committee yesterday that the price-control program was in danger of breaking down and that wage control was the next thing over the horizon.

There was no immediate indication of the nature of specific proposals Mr. Roosevelt might have in mind, but it was reported that one would deal with "freezing" wages at the present levels. This would block requests for increased pay to compensate for rising costs of living.

It also retained a ban against using OPA funds for subsidies to business to enforce price ceilings.

### *Commerce Nominee*



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William L. Clayton

Nominated by President Roosevelt to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Clayton, who has been a special assistant to Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, will succeed Robert H. Hinckley, resigned.

## Ayres Sees Civilian Goods Shortages General by Year-End

CLEVELAND, July 15 (AP) — General shortages in civilian goods may develop by the end of this year, the Cleveland Trust Company declared yesterday.

"We must plan on a period of years during which our one big business will be war, and most other businesses will be directly or indirectly subsidiaries of that big one," said the monthly review prepared by the bank's statistical department, headed by Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, who retired this month as chief of the War Department's statistical services.

"The Army, the Navy, the Air Forces and the munitions factories will absorb so much manpower that all the other businesses will be short of it.

"Of course we already have shortages of many materials, but except in the singel case of rubber they have not as yet had much effect on family life. That condition is sure to change, and we shall all experience shortages of goods as well as knowing about shortages of materials. These changes are inevitable but we can not as yet foresee their nature with much certainty.

## Storage Space Lack Produces GrainEmbargo

KANSAS CITY, July 16 (AP)—Threat of a millers' strike and lack of storage space prompted the Board of Trade to clamp a modified embargo on all shipments of wheat into Kansas City, the nation's largest winter wheat terminal.

The order, effective last midnight, requires a Board of Trade permit for every carload of wheat shipped here, whether for storage or for sale on the open market.

Storage shipments were restricted last year but free wheat — that intended for sale on the open market—was not affected then.

A special committee of the Board of Trade will gauge the daily needs of the grain market and issue permits accordingly.

A huge carryover, 630,000,000 bushels for the nation, has filled up all of the storage space throughout the grain belt. Farmers are storing wheat in their living quarters, in automobiles, hotels and schools, and even then much of it is just piled up on the ground exposed to the weather.

Combined with the storage emergency, the grain industry received a threat of a strike by workers in seven Kansas City flour mills unless wages were increased.

Neither the present scale nor the union's requested increase was disclosed. The union delayed action until tomorrow.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Long-Debated Farm Bill Is Finally Passed

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Final agreement was reached today on the long-disputed $680,000,000 farm bill after the House finally backed down and decided to permit sales of Government-owned wheat at below parity.

The Senate, following the House action, accepted a conference committee's recommendations and the legislation was ready for the President's signature.

After rejecting a new compromise proposal, the House accepted a Senate demand, backed by President Roosevelt, that sales of Government-owned wheat for livestock feed and industrial uses at 85 per cent of the parity price of corn—or about 83 cents a bushel—be allowed.

The compromise proposal, offered by Representative Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), would have set the minimum sale price for the wheat at full parity for corn, or about 97 cents.

The motion to recede from the House position and accept the Senate version, made by Representative Malcolm Tarver (D-Ga.), was adopted by a division vote announced by Speaker Rayburn as 171 to 57.

The break in the deadlock on the grain sale price apparently settled all differences on the department appropriation bill.

There had been a difference on funds for the farm security administration. Compromise figures for this agency were accepted by the House yesterday, and their acceptance by the Senate would send the measure to the White House.

Previously the House had insisted that Government wheat sales be made at not less than parity for wheat, or about $1.35 a bushel.

The Administration favored the Senate version. It wants to stabilize livestock feed prices at below-parity levels to encourage maximum production of meat, dairy and poultry products for war needs.

Mr. Cannon's proposal was defeated by a roll-call vote of 204 to 128.

Parity is a level calculated to give crops the same purchasing power as in a previous period, usually 1909-1914.

## Carloadings Rise 13.4 P. C. in Week, 2.4 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 855,124 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 11.

This was an increase of 101,269 cars, or 13.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 21,018 cars, or 2.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 118,341 cars, or 16.1 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

| | This Week | Incr. over Last Week | Incr. over Yr Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Misc. freight | 384,237 | *27,871 | 21,871 |
| Less-than-carlot Mdse. | 88,795 | 6,759 | †65,338 |
| Coal | 158,621 | 38,471 | 11,357 |
| Grain & Grain prods. | 53,509 | 11,169 | †9,186 |
| Livestock | 10,348 | 840 | 171 |
| Forest prods | 51,033 | 6,602 | 6,778 |
| Ore | 94,037 | 8,091 | 12,862 |
| Coke | 14,344 | 1,766 | 767 |

†Decrease

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 3s 50-48 Mch | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 |
| 17 2½s 67-62 | 100.16 | 100.16 | 100.16 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Adams Exp 4s 47 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 4 Ala Power 3½s 72 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Alb P Wrap 6s 48 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 18 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 84⅝ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 10 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 8 Am&For Pbs 2030 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s 49 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 7 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 107⅛ | 107 | 107⅛ |
| 3 Am T&T 3¼s61 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 13 Am T&T 3s 56 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 4 Am Tob 3s 62 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 8 AT&SF 4s 95 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 8 Atl & Birm 4s 33 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 3 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| 1 A C Line clt 4s 52 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 3 A C Line 4½s 64 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 2 A C Line 5s 45 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 3 Atl Refin 3s 53 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 11 B&O 95 st A | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 6 B&O 95 st C | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 3 B&O 96 st F | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 8 B&O cv 60 st | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| 9 B&O 4s 48 | 56⅛ | 55⅛ | 56 |
| 5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 12 B&O S W 50 st | 37 | 36⅛ | 37 |
| 1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ |
| 2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 7 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 3 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 3 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 8 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 5 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| 14 Can Pac 4s perp | 69⅛ | 68⅛ | 69⅛ |
| 1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ |
| 7 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 53⅛ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| 1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ |
| 5 Cen R R N J 5s 87 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 15 Cen R R N J 4s 87 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 1 C&O 4½s 92 | 128⅛ | 128⅛ | 128⅛ |
| 1 C&O 1st 4s 90 B&A | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| 2 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E | 101 | 100⅞ | 101 |
| 9 Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 1 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| 1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| 2 Chi & E Ill inc 97 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 24 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 15 CM&SP 4½s 89 F | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 8 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 36 | 36 | 36⅛ |
| 25 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| 14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 |
| 5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| 5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 47 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 20 | 19⅛ | 20 |
| 21 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 20 | 19⅛ | 20 |
| 6 Chi&NW 4s 87 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 3 Chi&NW 3¾s 87 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 3 CRI&P 4½s 52A | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 15 CRI&P 4s 88 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ |
| 6 CRI&P 4s 88 reg | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| 26 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108⅛ |
| 2 Ch&WInd 4s 52 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s 57 | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ |
| 6 Childs Co 5s 43 | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ |
| 6 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| 1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| 1 CCC&StL WM 4s 91 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| 5 Cleve Elec Ill 3s 70 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ |
| 10 Col F&I 5s 70 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 41 Col&So 4½s 80 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 52May | 91⅛ | 91 | 91⅛ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 89 | 88⅛ | 89 |
| 2 ComlMack inc 49ww | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 4 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 10 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 1 Con Rys 4s 56 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 12 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 6 Consum Pow 3¼s 69 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Crane 2½s 50 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 12 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ |
| 3 D & R G 4½s 36 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 3 D & R G West 5s 55 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 D & R G West 5s 78 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 11 Erie 4½s 2015 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| 7 Erie 4s 95 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| 4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 6 Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 98 | 97⅛ | 98 |
| 7 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 7 Goodrich 4½s 56 | 105 | 104⅛ | 105 |
| 8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 11 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61 | 107⅞ | 107⅛ | 107⅞ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4s 46 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4s 46 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4s 46 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 1 Gulf St Util 3¼s 69 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 11 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54 | 79 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 3 Housatonic 5s 37 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ |
| 2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1 Ill Cen 3½s 52 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| 6 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| 1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| 8 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| 1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 14 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 29⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 5 Int Paper 5s 47 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 6 Int T&T 5s 55 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 11 K C South 5s 50 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| 1 Leh & N Y 4s 45 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| 2 Leh Val 5s 2003 st | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| 10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 10 Libby McN&L 4s 55 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 Liggett & M 7s 44 | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112 |
| 1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| 4 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 20 MilSparta&NW 4s 47 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 9 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ |
| 11 M-K-Tex 4s 62B | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 12 Mo Pac 5s 65A | 30 | 29⅛ | 30 |
| 230 Mo Pac 5s 77F | 30⅛ | 29⅛ | 30 |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| 50 Mo Pac 5s 78G | 30 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 40 Mo Pac 5s 80H | 30 | 29¾ | 30 |
| 2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 3 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55 | 35¼ | 35⅛ | 35⅜ |
| 3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 3 Nat Dairy 3¾s 60 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 4 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 5 N Eng RR 4s 45 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 12 NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 47 | 46½ | 47 |
| 5 NY&Putnam 4s 93 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 16 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 20 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 41⅝ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 12 NYC cn 4s 98 | 48⅞ | 48⅜ | 48⅝ |
| 36 NYC 3¾s 46 | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 4 NYC cv 3½s 52 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 17 NYC La Sh3½s 98 | 51½ | 51 | 51 |
| 11 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 48⅝ | 48 | 48 |
| 15 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 1 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 2 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 37 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 39¾ | 39⅜ | 39¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H clt 40 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 3 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 1 NY Steam 3½s 63 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 NY W&Bost 4½s 46 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 9 Norf Sou cv 5s 2014 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ |
| 1 Norf Sou 4½s 98 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ |
| 1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 12 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 61¾ | 61⅜ | 61⅜ |
| 1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ |
| 9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 |
| 26 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 71½ | 71¼ | 71½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 3 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 14 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 5 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 3 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 Parmelee T 6s 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 2 Pen Co 4s 63 | 101½ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 3 Pen P&L 4½s 74 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 101⅝ | 101¼ | 101⅝ |
| 10 Pen RR gen 4½s 81 | 97 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 1 Pen RR 4½s 84E | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 7 Pen RR 4s 48 st | 109 | 108½ | 109 |
| 7 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 89½ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ |
| 2 Phila Co 4½s 61 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 44 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30⅝ |
| 5 Philip Morris 3s 62 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 7 PCC&StL 4½s 77 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ |
| 9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 85⅜ | 85⅛ | 85⅜ |
| 4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 1 Rem Rand 3½s 56 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 6 Republic Steel 4½s 61 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 Rutland 1st 4½s 41 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 13 Rutland Can 4s 49 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 6 StLPeo&NW 5s 48 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| 1 StLPub Svc 5s 59 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 15 St L&F 4½s 78 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 14 St L&F 4s 50A | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ |
| 3 St LSW 5s 52 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ |
| 2 St LSW 1st 4s 89 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 3 St LSW 2d 4s 89 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 6 St P Un Dep 3½s 71 | 103¼ | 102¾ | 103¼ |
| 7 Schenley Dist 4s 52 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 5 Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 7 Sea A L 4s 48 ct | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 8 Shell Un 2½s 54 | 97½ | 97⅜ | 97½ |
| 2 Socony-Vac 3s 64 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 3 So Bell T&T 3s 79 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 So Col Pow 6s 47 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 27 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ |
| 11 So Pac 4½s 69 | 51⅛ | 51 | 51 |
| 18 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| 7 So Pac clt 4s 49 | 60⅛ | 60 | 60⅛ |
| 8 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 86⅜ | 86 | 86 |
| 6 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 53¼ | 53 | 53¼ |
| 6 South Ry 6½s 56 | 86⅜ | 86 | 86 |
| 1 South Ry gen 6s 56 | 81¾ | 81¼ | 81¾ |
| 7 South Ry cn 5s 94 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| 10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 8 Studebaker cv 6s 45 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 6 Superior Oil 3½s 56 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 7 T R R A St L 5s 44 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 T RR A St L 4s 53 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s 59 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 Tex & N Orl 5s 43 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 5 Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 1 Third Ave 4s 60 | 54⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| 2 Un El Mo 3¾s 71 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s 80 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 3 Un Pac 3½s 71 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 3 Un Stockyards 4¼s 51 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ |
| 11 Wabash 4½s 91 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 6 Wabash 4s 81 | 34⅛ | 29⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 5 Wabash 4s 71 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| 5 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 14 West Shore 4s 2361 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ |
| 5 Westn Md 5½s 77A | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 5 Westn Md 4s 52 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| 21 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46 | 30⅛ | 29⅛ | 30⅛ |
| 4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 2 Western Un 5s 51 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 3 Western Un 5s 60 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |
| 5 West El&Mfg 2½s 51 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 2 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ |
| 4 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 |
| 1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 9 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 6 Young S & T 3¼s 60 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Antioquia 7s 45 B | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 1 Argentine 3d 7s 57 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ |
| 2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ |
| 1 Australia 5s 55 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ |
| 10 Brazil 8s 41 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| 2 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ |
| 4 Buen A 4½s 77 | 63 | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| 2 Canada 5s 52 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Canada 4s 60 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 2 Chile 60 6s asd | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 36 Colomb 3s 70 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| 1 Costa Rica 7s 51 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 1 Cuba 5½s 53 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 65 Cuba 4½s 77 | 71 | 70 | 71 |
| 1 Denmark 5½s 55 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 3 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Haiti 6s 52 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 3 Medellin Mun 6½s 54 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 13 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 2 Minas Ger 6½s 58 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 1 Peru 1st 6s 60 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ |
| 9 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ |
| 8 Urug 4½s 78 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 14, compared with July 14, 1941 (shown in parenthesis): Receipts $20,648,349.00 ($13,097,989.79); expenditures $134,464,847.53 ($80,506,996.03); net balance $3,204,017,248.87 ($2,097,604,-543.18); working balance included $1,441,-580,563.97 ($1,049,913,067.92); customs receipts for month $12,147,463.47 ($16,391,-334.80); receipts fiscal yr. (July 1) $388,-173,811.94 ($190,508,330.91); expenditures fiscal year $2,332,562,382.40 ($760,042,29[illegible]); excess of expenditures $1,944,389,770.46 ($561,530,712.38); total debt $78,234,481,-836.49 ($58,568,579,438.52); increase over previous day $29644,073.21; gold asset $22,-741,962,836.56 ($22,648,434,481.31).

## Commodity Futures

### Grains

At Principal Markets

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July wheat | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.19⅝ | 1.18 | 1.18¼ | 1.19⅝ |
| Kansas City | 1.11⅛ | 1.10⅛ | 1.10⅛ | 1.12⅛ |
| Winnipeg | | | .80⅛ | .80⅛ |
| Sept. wheat | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.21¼ | 1.19⅛ | 1.19⅛ | 1.21⅛ |
| Minneapolis | 1.14⅛ | 1.12⅛ | 1.12⅛ | 1.14⅛ |
| Kansas City | 1.12⅛ | 1.11⅛ | 1.11⅛ | 1.13⅛ |
| Dec. wheat | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.24⅛ | 1.23 | 1.23⅛ | 1.25⅛ |
| Minneapolis | 1.17⅛ | 1.15⅛ | 1.16⅛ | 1.18⅛ |
| Kansas City | 1.16⅛ | 1.14⅛ | 1.15⅛ | 1.16⅛ |
| July corn | | | | |
| Chicago | .88¼ | .87¼ | .87⅛ | .88⅛ |
| Kansas City | | | .85⅛ | .86⅛ |
| Dec. corn | | | | |
| Chicago | .90½ | .89⅛ | .90 | .90⅛ |
| Kansas City | .88 | .87⅛ | .87⅛ | .88⅛ |
| July oats | | | | |
| Chicago | .49½ | .49 | .49⅛ | .49⅛ |
| Minneapolis | | | .45⅛ | .45⅛ |
| Winnipeg | | | .51⅛ | .51⅛ |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | |
| July | .67⅛ | .66⅛ | .66⅛ | .68⅛ |
| Sept. | .70⅛ | .68⅛ | .68⅛ | .70⅛ |
| Dec. | .74⅛ | .72⅛ | .73⅛ | .74⅛ |

### Wool

Grease

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .. | .. | .. | 99.5n | 99.3 |
| October | | | | 100.0b | 100.0 |
| December | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.2b | 99.8 |
| March | | | | 99.2n | 99.0 |
| Tops | | | | | |
| July | 125.0 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 125.0b | 124.1 |
| October | 126.0 | 126.5 | 126.0 | 126.5b | 125.9 |
| December | 127.0 | 127.2 | 127.0 | 127.2b | 127.1 |
| March | 127.5 | 127.8 | 127.5 | 127.8b | 127.7 |
| May | | | | 128.1b | 128.0 |

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

### Soybeans

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July old | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.75⅛ | 1.75⅛ | 1.75⅛ |
| new | | | | 1.75⅛ | 1.75⅛ |
| October | 1.75⅛ | 1.75⅛ | 1.75⅛ | 1.76⅛ | 1.75⅛ |
| December | 1.77⅛ | 1.77⅛ | 1.77⅛ | 1.77⅛ | 1.77⅛ |

### Lard

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | ... | ... | ... | 12.70 | 12.70 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | 12.70 | 12.70 |
| October | ... | ... | ... | 12.82 | 12.82 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | 12.85 | 12.85 |

### Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 18.85 | 18.85 | 18.80 | 18.80 | 18.81 |
| October | 19.15 | 19.20 | 19.06 | 19.08 | 19.34 |
| December | 19.24 | 19.32 | 19.17 | 19.17 | 19.44 |
| March | 19.33 | 19.39 | 19.28 | 19.28 | 19.54 |
| May | 19.41 | 19.43 | 19.35 | 19.35 | 19.61 |

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | | | | 8.76b | 8.78 |
| December | | | | 8.86b | 8.88 |

b—Bid.

### Black Pepper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | | | | 6.40b | 6.40 |
| October | | | | 6.45b | |
| December | | | | 6.54b | |

b—Bid.

### Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov. | 38.35 | 38.50 | 38.30 | 38.35 | 38.20 |
| *Jan. | | | 38.75b | 38.65a | 38.50 |
| Eggs | | | | | |
| †Sept. | | | 33.50b | 33.90a | 33.75 |
| †Oct. | 34.35 | 34.45 | 34.35 | 34.35 | 34.40 |
| †Nov. | 34.55 | 34.60 | 34.55 | 34.60 | 34.65 |
| †Dec. | 34.75 | 34.75 | 34.70 | 34.70 | 34.50 |
| Potatoes | | | | | |
| Nov. | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.70 |

b—Bid. A—asked. * S. s. † R. s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Air Inv cv pf (.60g) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 120 | Ala Pow $7 pf (7) | 90 | 89¾ | 90 |
| 100 | Alum Co Am (10) | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 100 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 100 | Alum Ltd (h6) | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 300 | Am Cit P&LB | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 60 | Am Cyan B | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 500 | Am Gas&El (1.60a) | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 100 | Am Light&T (1.20) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 300 | Am Maracaibo | ⅛ | 5-32 | 5-32 |
| 200 | Am Superpow | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Anch Post F | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 600 | Ark Nat Gas A | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 50 | Ark P&L pf(7) | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 200 | Atl Cst Fish (¼e) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 200 | Atlas Corp war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 700 | Babcock & Wil (2¼g) | 21½ | 21 | 21 |
| 100 | Baldwin Loco war | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 200 | Baldwin Rub (½) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 300 | Barium Sta Stl | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 200 | Berk & Gay Furn | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1400 | Bliss (E W) (2) | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ |
| 30 | Blue Rid cv pf(3d) | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 100 | Breeze Corp (1g) | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 200 | Brewst Aero (.30g) | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Brill A | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Brown F&W | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Buf NE&P pf (1.60) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 200 | Can Marconi (h.04e) | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 600 | Carrier Corp | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 50 | Cen N Y Pow pf (5) | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 300 | Cessna Airc (1e) | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 100 | Chi Flex Shaft (3e) | 62 | 60½ | 60½ |
| 175 | Childs pf | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 100 | Cities Service | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 30 | Cit Svc P&L $7pf (7) | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 200 | Claude Neon Lts | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Cleve El Illub (2½) | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 30 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 100 | Colum O & G | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 20 | Con G&E Bal pf C | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 200 | Cons Gas Ut | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Copper Range | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 500 | Cosden Petro | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 75 | Crown Drug pf (1⅞) | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅝ |
| 800 | Cuban Atl Sug (1½) | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 20 | Dayton Rub A (2) | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 100 | Divco Twin Trk (1g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 20 | Draper Corp (3) | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 100 | Duro-Test | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Eagle Pich Ld (.30e) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 200 | East G&F 6pf (3¾k) | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 |
| 200 | Easy Wash MB (¼g) | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 300 | El Bond & Sh | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 200 | El Bond & Sh pf (6) | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 300 | El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5) | 40⅝ | 39½ | 40⅝ |
| 100 | Emerson Elec | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 100 | Emp G&F 7 pf | 138⅛ | 137⅛ | 138⅛ |
| 30 | Emp G&F 6½ pf | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 70 | Emp G&F 6 pf | 131 | 130⅛ | 130⅛ |
| 100 | Equity Corp | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 20 | Esquire Inc | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Fairchild Av | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 500 | Fairchild Eng&Air | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 10 | Fire As Phil (2a) | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 75 | Fla P&L $7 pf | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 100 | Ford M Can A (h1) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | Proedt G pf (1c20) | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 10 | Gen Out Adv pf (6) | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| 400 | Glen Ald Coal (.60e) | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 50 | Gt Atl & P nv(30) | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 1400 | Gulf Oil (1a) | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅞ |
| 100 | Hazeltine (1⅛e) | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 300 | Hecla Min (¼e) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Hildick Prod | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Hol C Gold | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 100 | Humble Oil (¾e) | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ |
| | Ill Iowa Pow | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 50 | Ill Zinc (½g) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 100 | Imp Oil Ltd (h½) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 100 | Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 10 | Indpls P&L pf(6½) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 200 | Indus Finan vtc | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 275 | Indus Finan pf | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 50 | Ins Co N Am (2½n) | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 200 | Int Indust (.10g) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1000 | Int Pap war | 1-128 | 1-128 | 1-128 |
| 200 | Int Home Eq (.60) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Inters Hos M (1) | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 100 | Invest Roy (.04) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Jacobs (F L) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 10 | Jer C P&L 7 pf (7) | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 100 | Kennedy's (.90e) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 300 | Lehigh C&N (¼e) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Memph N Gas (.15e) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Merritt-C & S | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 2400 | Mesabi Iron | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 150 | Minn Min & M (.80e) | 40⅛ | 41 | 41 |
| 100 | Mock J Voeh (½) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 600 | Molybdenum (¼e) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 50 | Monarch M T (4) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 25 | Moody Inv pt pf (3) | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 300 | Mt City Cop (¼g) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Mount Prod (.60) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 200 | Nat P&L pf (6) | 82 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ |
| 200 | Neptune Met A (2g) | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 40 | N E T&T (3¼e) | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ |
| 150 | N J Zinc (1¾e) | 57 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ |
| 100 | NYChipe fd sh (1¾e) | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 400 | Niag Hud Pow | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Niag Hud 1 pf (5) | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 100 | Niag Sh Md B (.30g) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 50 | Nor Am L&P pf | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 600 | Nor Sta Pw A | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 300 | Novadel-Ag (2) | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 10 | Ohio Pow pf (4½) | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 50 | Okla Nat Gas (1.40) | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 10 | Okla NG cv pf (5½) | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1300 | Pennroad (¼g) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Pa-Cent Airl | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 40 | Pa P&L $5 pf (5) | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| 10 | Pa P&L $7 pf (7) | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 100 | Pa W t&P Pow (4) | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 100 | Pharis T&R (.15e) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 700 | Pioneer Gold (h.30e) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Pitney-Bowes (.40) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 50 | Pitts & Lake E (3e) | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 100 | Pitts Fl Gl (1½e) | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ |
| 100 | Potrero Sugar | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 25 | Pug Sd P&L $6 pf | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 100 | Quaker Oats (4) | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| 100 | Republic Avia | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Root Pet | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Ryan Aero (.25e) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 800 | Ryan Cons Pet (.06g) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 300 | Salt Dome Oil | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 300 | Scullin Stl (1e) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 100 | Segal Lock & H | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Seiberling Rub (¼e) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Selected Indus | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Sherwin-Wms(3) x | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 100 | Silex (1.20) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 200 | So Coast | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 300 | So Penn Oil (1½) | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| 20 | So Cal Ed pf (1½) | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 200 | Spencer Shoe | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 300 | St Oil Ky (1) | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ |
| 300 | Std Stl Sprg (1¼g) | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 200 | Starrett Corp vtc | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Sterling Inc | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Technicolor (¼e) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 100 | Tampa El | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 50 | Thew Shovel | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 | Todd Shipyds (3e) | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 500 | Trans-Lux (.05g) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Transwest Oil | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 300 | Tubize Chat | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 500 | Tung Sol L pf | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 300 | Udylite Corp (.30e) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 2500 | Unit Cig-Wh Strs | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 11 | Unit Gas (1) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 50 | Unit Gas pf | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 100 | Unit Lt&Pow A | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 600 | Unit Lt&Pow B | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 1150 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 61⅛ | 60⅛ | 61⅛ |
| 10 | Unit Sh M pf (1½) | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| 100 | Unit Specialities | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | U S Foil B | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 200 | Unit Wall Pap (.10g) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Util Equit pr (1k) | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 25 | Valspar pf (3g) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 300 | Venezuel Pet | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 50 | W Tex Ut $6pf(6) | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| 900 | West Va C&C (½e) | 4 | 3⅛ | 4 |
| 25 | Willson Prod (.80) | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 200 | Wright Harg (h.40a) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |

Total stock sales today (estimated) 430,-00 shares; year ago 377,300 shares.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Ah G&E 2⅜s 50 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 1 Am P&L 6s 2016 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 10 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 As Elec 4½s 53 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| 1 As G&E 5s 68 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1 As T&T 5½s 55 A | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 14 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 55 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 14 Baldw L 6s 50 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 5 Bell T Can 5s 57B | 114⅛ | 114 | 114⅛ |
| 16 Can Nor P 5s 53 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| 5 Cen St El 5s 48 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 5 Cities Ser 5s 69 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |
| 1 Cities Ser 5s 66 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Cities Ser 5s58 | 79 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 5 Cities Ser 5s 50 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78 |
| 5 Cit S U&L 5½s 49 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |
| 14 Cit Se Pow 5½s 52 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| 1 Commun P&L 5s 57 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 Con G Balt 4½s 54 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 1 Cont G&E 5s 58A | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 11 East G&F 4s 56A | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| 7 Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ |
| 7 Empire Dis E 5s 52 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 1 Fed Water 5½s 54 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Fla P&L 5s 54 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 3 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 3 Hous Lt&P 3½s 66 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 6 Ill P&L 5s 56C | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1 Ill P&L 6s 53 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 6 Ill P&L 5½s 54B | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 14 Ind Sve 5s 63A | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| 1 Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 1 Intrs Pow 6s 52 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1 Inters Pow 5s 57 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ |
| 6 JerCenP&L 3½s 65 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 1 Metro Ed 4s 71 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 Metro Ed 4s 68G | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 Mid St Pet 6½s 45A | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 8 Nevada Cal E 5s 56 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ |
| 18 N Eng G&E 5s 50 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 3 N Eng G&E 5s 48 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 11 N Eng Pow 5½s 54 | 74 | 73⅛ | 74 |
| 10 N Eng Pow 5s 48 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ |
| 3 N Orl P S 6s 49 A | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 3 NY&West Lt 4s 2004 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 3 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| 3 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 11 Pac P&L 5s 55 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 1 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 12 So Cal Ed 3s 65 | 102 | 101⅛ | 102 |
| 1 So Ind 4s 51 | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| 1 So'wes G&E 3¼s 70 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 3 Stand G&E 6s 48 st | 59 | 58⅛ | 59 |
| 12 Stand G&E 6s 51 | 59 | 58⅛ | 59 |
| 2 Stand G&E 6s 57 | 59 | 58⅛ | 59 |
| 7 Stand G&E 6s 66 | 59 | 58⅛ | 59 |
| 1 Stand P&L 6s 57 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 1 Tex P&L 5s 2022 A | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 Toledo Ed 3½s 68 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 2 Twin CRT 5½s 52 A | 75⅛ | 75 | 75 |
| 8 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 8 York Rys 5s 37 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 2 York Rys 5s '47 st | 73 | 73 | 73 |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Medellin Col 7s '51 | 13 | 13 | 13 |

Total bond sales today estimated $400,-000; year ago, $646,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## OPA Extends Southern Pine Lumber Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration extended its Southern pine lumber price ceiling to cover all lumber items produced from shortleaf yellow pine not now under specific price regulation.

The amendment fixes prices for these lumber items at levels prevailing between Oct. 1-15, 1941, on shipments originating at mills. Shipments of Southern pine from a wholesale or retail distribution yard remain under the general maximum price regulation, prescribing use of the highest prices prevailing in March.

## New Heavy Truck Supply Low; Sales Cut Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's supply of new heavy trucks is so low that sales have been cut from 1,600 a month to 500, the Office of Defense Transportation reported.

Only 6,000 new trucks weighing two tons or more remain in the Government-controlled pool for civilian use, the ODT said in a statement urging truck operators to conserve their equipment.

The curtailment was ordered by the War Production Board effective this month, officials said, but no public announcement was made.

## Boston Stocks

July 16

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.75 | Bos & Albany | 83 | 83 | 83 | 82½ |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23⅛ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 57½ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 57 |
| 1.00b | Bos Her-Trav | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| .. | Bos & Me pr pf | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| .64 | Bos Pers Prop | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9½ |
| .. | Bos & Prov | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 50c | Copper Range | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 4.50 | E Gas & F pr pf | 44 | 43⅛ | 44 | 43⅛ |
| .. | Maine Cent pf | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12⅛ |
| 2.00 | Mergenthaler | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34⅛ |
| 3.25d | N E Tel & Tel | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| .40d | Shawmut Assoc | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8⅛ |
| 1.40d | Torrington | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25⅛ |
| 2.37½d | Unit Shoe M | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61 |
| 1.50d | Warren B D | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23⅛ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

### Building Debenture Payment

NEW YORK—Harry R. Amott, chairman of the Equitable Office Building debenture bondholders committee, announced that Judge Knox had approved the Committee's application for an order authorizing the payment of the May 1, 1941, and Nov. 1, 1941 5 per cent coupons on the outstanding debentures. Payment will be made to holders on surrender of the coupons with proper ownership certificates to Empire Trust Company.

### Northern Pacific Issue Awarded

NEW YORK—A banking group composed of Shields & Company and Bear, Stearns & Co. were awarded a new issue of $2,-300,000 Northern Pacific Railway equipment trust series B certificate on a bid of 99.1399 for 2s. A group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. submitted a bid of 99.077 for 2s. The certificates which mature from Aug. 15, 1943, to 1952 inclusive are being reoffered at prices to yield from .85 per cent to 2.50 per cent, according to maturity and are issued under the Philadelphia Plan.

### Peak English Note Circulation

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation increased £3,112,000 to reach a record peak of £812,-370,000, the Bank of England weekly condition statements disclosed.

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| American Barge Line Co | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| American Hardware Co | 21⅛ | 22⅛ |
| American Manufacturing | 23⅛ | 26⅛ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 79⅛ | .. |
| American Wringer Co | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 19⅛ | .. |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 63⅛ | .. |
| Appleton Company | 27⅛ | 30 |
| Appleton Company 7 pf | 108 | .. |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Arlington Mills | 41⅛ | 44⅛ |
| Arnold Print Works | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 23⅛ | 25⅛ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | .. | 1⅛ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 11⅛ | 13 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 18⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 102⅛ | .. |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 87⅛ | .. |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | .. | .. |
| Boston Wharf Company | 16⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rub | 30⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Brown Co | 1.13 | 1.63 |
| Brown Co pf | 20 | 22⅛ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 29⅛ | .. |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 26⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 13⅛ | 15 |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 14 | 15⅛ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 22 | 24⅛ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 24⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Draper Corporation | 56⅛ | 60⅛ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 12⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Eastern Corporation | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 15⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Exolon So | 8⅛ | 10 |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 11⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 23 | 25⅛ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 39⅛ | 43 |
| Fruit of the Loom | 8⅛ | 10⅛ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 11⅛ | 13 |
| General Machinery | 23⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 9⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Graton & Knight Co | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 63⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 26⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 27⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 47⅛ | .. |
| Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf | 13 | 16 |
| Harrington & Richardson | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 10 | 11⅛ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 15⅛ | 17 |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 23 | 25⅛ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 20⅛ | 22⅛ |
| Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf | 41 | 43⅛ |
| International Machine Tool | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Keith George E Co | 11⅛ | .. |
| Kendall Company | 6⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 13⅛ | 16 |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 25 | 27⅛ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc. | 19⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 pf | 107 | .. |
| Ludlow Mfg Associates | 91⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Marathan Paper Mills | 32⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 44⅛ | 47⅛ |
| Merck & Co | 28 | 30⅛ |
| Merck & Co 4½ pf | 108 | 113 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 18⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 69⅛ | 74⅛ |
| †Metal & Thermit Corp | 19⅛ | 22⅛ |
| Millers Falls Company | 2⅛ | 10 |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 3 | 4⅛ |
| Nashawena Mills | 16⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 49⅛ | .. |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 14⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 46⅛ | 48⅛ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 14⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Natoinal Chemical & Mfg | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| National Shirt Shops | 5 | 7 |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 42⅛ | 46 |
| Newmarket Mfg Company | 29⅛ | 32 |
| Nonquitt Mills | 21⅛ | 25 |
| Ohio Finance | 11⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 28⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Parker Appliance | 11⅛ | 13 |
| PlymouthCordage Company | 95⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 21⅛ | .. |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf | 80⅛ | 88 |
| Quissett Mill | .. | 40 |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 3 | 3⅛ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 17⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 30⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 44⅛ | .. |
| Sanford Mills | 23⅛ | 26 |
| Submarine Signal Co | 22⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Tampax Inc | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| United Elastic Corp | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| U S Envelope Company | 49⅛ | 49⅛ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 100⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Valley Mould & Iron Corp | 29⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 19⅛ | .. |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 82⅛ | .. |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc. | 15⅛ | 18 |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 14 | 16 |
| *West Point Manufacturing | 32⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 12⅛ | 14⅛ |

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 98 | 102 |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 80⅛ | 83 |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 88 | 91 |
| Cen Illinois Public $6 pf | 53⅛ | 57 |
| Central P & L 7 pf | 94⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Florida Power & Lt 7 pf | 75⅛ | 80⅛ |
| General Water G & E $3 pf | 24⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 20⅛ | .. |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 98⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 78 | 83 |
| Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf | 86⅛ | 93⅛ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 93⅛ | 97⅛ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 105 | 110 |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 7⅛ | 9⅛ |
| No States Power Del 5 pf | 104⅛ | 109⅛ |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 40⅛ | 44 |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 45⅛ | 48 |
| Ohio Power 4½s pf | 105 | 110 |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 94⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 102⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 73⅛ | 79⅛ |
| Penn Power & Lt $7 pf | 72⅛ | 77⅛ |
| Public Service Ind | 10⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Public Service Ind 3 pf | 30 | 35 |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 98⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 73⅛ | 76⅛ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 81⅛ | 85⅛ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 10⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 14⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 108 | .. |
| Tampa Electric Co | 16⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 92⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 77⅛ | 83⅛ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |

### N. E. Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 15⅛ | 17 |
| Beverly G&E | 27⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Brockton Gas Light | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 90 | 95 |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 100⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Svc 6 pf | 87⅛ | .. |
| Conn L&P | 26⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Cumb County P&L 6 pf | 114 | 119 |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 16⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso Conv | ⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Fall River Gas Works | 17⅛ | 19⅛ |

### (Utility stocks, continued)

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Fitchburg G&E | 28⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Green Mountain Power pf | 44⅛ | 48⅛ |
| Hartford Elec Light | 47⅛ | 50⅛ |
| Haverhill Electric | 21⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Haverhill Gas Light | 8⅛ | 10 |
| Holyoke Water Power | 8⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Lawrence G&E | 27⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Lowell Electric Light | 33⅛ | 37 |
| Lynn G&E | 60⅛ | 64⅛ |
| Mass P & L pf | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Mass Utilities Asso pf | 21⅛ | 23⅛ |
| Narragansett Elec pf | 50 | 53⅛ |
| N E G&E $5.50 pf | 7⅛ | 9⅛ |
| N E Power Asso 6 pf | 21⅛ | 22⅛ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pr ln | 46⅛ | 50⅛ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pr ln | 42⅛ | 46⅛ |
| N E Pub Serv $7 pf | 3 | 3⅛ |
| N E Pub Serv $6 pf | 7 | 8⅛ |
| Newport Electric | 18⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Providence Gas | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Pub Serv of N H $6 pf | 99⅛ | 104⅛ |
| R I Pub Serv pf | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| Rockland Light&Power | 5⅛ | 6⅛ |
| Springfield Gas Light | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Twin State G&E pr pf | 101⅛ | .. |
| Western Mass Companies | 17 | 19 |

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80) | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 362 | 392 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 36⅛ | 38⅛ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 58⅛ | 62⅛ |
| Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4) | 67⅛ | 70⅛ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 22⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80) | 36⅛ | 39⅛ |
| Commercial (8) | 145 | 152 |
| Continental Bk & Tr (.80) | 10⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40) | 32⅛ | 33⅛ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 38 | 41 |
| First National (80) | 1075 | 1105 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 218⅛ | 223⅛ |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 52 | 54 |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 32⅛ | 33⅛ |
| National City (1) | 22⅛ | 24⅛ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 62⅛ | 66 |
| Public (1½) | 26⅛ | 28 |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 2⅛ | 3 |

aAlso extra or extras.

### Boston Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (18) | 1300 | .. |
| First National (2) | 34⅛ | 36⅛ |
| Merchants National (12) | 265 | 290 |
| †New England Trust (30) | 1400 | .. |
| National Rockland (2) | 40 | 48 |
| National Shawmut (1) | 18⅛ | 20 |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 174 | 194 |
| Second National (4) | 115 | 135 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 215 | 240 |
| United States Trust (.50) | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 11⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Webster & Atlas | 42 | 46 |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

### Other Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NT&SA (2.40) | 29⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 69 | 72 |
| Pennsylvania Co (1.60) | 24⅛ | 26⅛ |

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 121 | 125 |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 47⅛ | 49⅛ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 27 | 28⅛ |
| American Equitable (1) | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |
| American Ins Newark (½a) | 12⅛ | 13⅛ |
| American Re-Ins (1.60a) | 41⅛ | 43⅛ |
| American Reserve | 9 | 10 |
| American Surety (2½) | 49 | 51 |
| Automobile (1a) | 33 | 35 |
| Baltimore American (.20a) | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Boston (16a) | 502 | 522 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 17⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Carolina (1.30a) | 24⅛ | 26⅛ |
| City of New York | 15 | 17 |
| Conn General Life (1) | 25⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 31⅛ | 33⅛ |
| Fidelity & Deposit (4a) | 113 | 118 |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 8⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 26⅛ | 27⅛ |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 39⅛ | 41⅛ |
| Georgia Home (1a) | 20⅛ | 22 |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 36⅛ | 37⅛ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Globe & Rutgers | 5⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 24⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 23 | 24⅛ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 84⅛ | 87⅛ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 26 | 27⅛ |
| Homestead (1) | 10⅛ | 12⅛ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Lincoln Fire | 3 | 4 |
| Maryland Casualty | 1⅛ | 2 |
| Massachusetts Bonding (3½) | 50 | 53⅛ |
| National Fire (2) | 51⅛ | 54⅛ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e) | 19⅛ | 20⅛ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 39⅛ | 41⅛ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| North River (1) | 21 | 22⅛ |
| Northeast Insurance | 4 | 5⅛ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 82⅛ | 85⅛ |
| Providence Washington (1) | 29⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Republic Insurance Texas (1.20) | 20⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a) | 20⅛ | 22⅛ |
| Rhode Island Insurance | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| *St. Paul Fire (8) | 241 | 249 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 108⅛ | 113⅛ |
| Standard Accident | 48 | 50 |
| Sun Life (12) | 180 | 210 |
| Travelers (16) | 390 | 400 |
| United States Fid & Guar (1a) | 20⅛ | 22⅛ |
| United States Fire (2) | 42⅛ | 44⅛ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 30⅛ | 31⅛ |

*Ex-dividend. a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

### Investment Trusts

Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 1.79 | 1.96 |
| Amerex Holding | 12.375 | 13.875 |
| American Business Shares | 2.30 | 2.52 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 9.24 | 9.94 |
| Boston Fund | 11.93 | 12.83 |
| Broad Street Investing | 18.43 | 19.93 |
| Bullock Fund | 10.35 | 11.35 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 2.35 | 2.90 |
| Century Shares Trust | 22.04 | 24.34 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 1930.00 | 2070.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 9.20 | 10.10 |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 26.50 | 28.25 |
| Dividend Shares | .91 | 1.01 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd | 15.07 | 16.09 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 9.06 | 9.63 |
| Equitable Invest Trust Corp | 20.70 | 22.24 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 14.00 | 15.50 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 13.13 | 14.10 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 14.00 | 15.34 |
| General Capital | 24.26 | 26.00 |
| General Investors Trust | 3.73 | 4.03 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 12.57 | 13.52 |
| Institutional Sec: Bank Group | .60 | .73 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | .90 | 1.00 |
| *Keystone Custodian Funds: | | |

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | .... | 20.30 | S-1 | .... | 21.60 |
| B-2 | .... | 22.82 | S-2 | .... | 10.74 |
| B-3 | .... | 13.42 | S-3 | .... | 7.08 |
| B-4 | .... | 7.86 | S-4 | .... | 2.74 |
| K-1 | .... | 13.31 | K-2 | .... | 11.08 |

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| ‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 72.10 | 72.10 |
| ‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd | 29.40 | 29.40 |
| Maryland Fund | 3.20 | 3.85 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 18.38 | 19.82 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 7.34 | 7.90 |
| Mutual Invest | 7.42 | 8.11 |
| Nation Wide Voting | .92 | 1.05 |
| New England Fund | 9.71 | 10.40 |
| Old Colony Tr Asso | 13.50 | 15.125 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .30 | .34 |
| Putnam Fund | 10.73 | 11.48 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 4.20 | 5.00 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 4.20 | 7.625 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 80.50 | .. |
| Repub Invest Fund | 2.87 | 3.00 |
| Scudder Stevens & Clark | 72.44 | 74.06 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 11.18 | 11.90 |
| Stand Util Inc | .09 | .11 |
| State Street Invest | 58.47 | 61.54 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .33 | .. |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .60 | .68 |
| Wellington Fund | 12.22 | 13.60 |
| **Fixed and Unit Type** | | |
| Assoc Stand Oil | 4.00 | 4.75 |
| Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod | 2.00 | .... |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 3.44 | .... |
| Diversified Tr C | 2.06 | .... |
| Diversified Tr D | 4.15 | 4.70 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 2.75 | 3.25 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 2.75 | 3.25 |
| Fund Tr Shrs B | 3.80 | 4.35 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 2.50 | .... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 37.125 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 1.50 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 1.91 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 1.87 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 1.81 | .... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 1.80 | .... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 10.75 | .... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.08 | .... |
| **Investment Banking** | | |
| Blair & Co | .25 | .375 |
| First Boston Corp | 9.00 | 10.375 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sale prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 12 per cent less if not held 3 years.

### Aviation Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Airlines pf | 98⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Liberty Aircraft | ⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Piper Aircraft | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 5⅛ | 7⅛ |

### Water Bonds

| | Rate | Mat. | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer W W & El | 5 | 1975 | 87⅛ | 89⅛ |
| California Wat Ser | 4 | 1961 | 106⅛ | [illegible] |
| Community Wat Ser | 5½ | 1946 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Indianapolis Wat | 3 | 1966 | 107 | [illegible] |
| Monmouth Con Wat | 5 | 1956 | 100⅛ | [illegible] |
| New Rochelle Wat | 5 | 1951 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Rochelle Wat | 5½ | 1951 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York Wat Ser | 5 | 1951 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon-Wash Wat | 5 | 1957 | 96 | 97 |
| Scr Spr Br W Ser | 5 | 1957 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| So Bay Cons | 5 | 1950 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Water Ser | 5½ | 1951 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| West Virginia Wat | 4 | 1961 | 104⅛ | [illegible] |

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Assoc Ins Fund Inc | 3c | .. | July 31 | July 20 |
| Home Ins Co (N Y) | 20c | .. | Aug. 1 | July 15 |
| Masonite Corp | 25c | .. | Sep. 10 | Aug. 15 |
| **Reduced** | | | | |
| Morris Plan Bank (Bridgeport) | 50c | Q | July 15 | July 10 |
| Securities Accept Cp | 15c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Aloe (A S) Co | 50c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 21 |
| Asso Ins, Inc | 15c | S | July 31 | July 20 |
| Canadian Bkrs, Ltd. $ cum ptc pf | $1.25 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 18 |
| Cent Vt P S pf | $1.50 | Q | Aug. 15 | July 31 |
| Consol Wagon & Mach Co | 10c | .. | Aug. 10 | Aug. 1 |
| Cont Ill Nat Bk & Tr Co (Chicago) | $2 | S | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Faber, Coe & Gregg, Inc, 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 15 |
| Firestone Tire & Rubber Co 6 pf A | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 15 |
| First Nat Bk (Greenwich) | 75c | S | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| First Nat Bk (Medford, Mass) | $2.50 | S | Aug. 1 | July 7 |
| Globe & Rep Ins (Amer) | 25c | S | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Home Ins Co (N Y) | 60c | S | Aug. 1 | July 15 |
| Investors Trust Co of R I part pf | 37½c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 21 |
| Iowa Pow & Lt Co 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| do pf | $1.50 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Lanston Monotype Machine Co | 25c | .. | Aug. 31 | Aug. 21 |
| Lilly (Chas. H) Co 7 pf | $3.50 | .. | July 31 | July 25 |
| Masonite Corp | 25c | Q | Sep. 10 | Aug. 15 |
| Mission Dry Corp | 20c | .. | July 25 | July 15 |
| Paton Manufacturing Co Ltd | $1 | .. | Sep. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| do pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Scythes & Co. Ltd | 50c | S | July 15 | July 10 |
| Do pf | 37½c | S | July 15 | July 10 |
| Secur Accept C pf | 37½c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| Stand'd Equit C | 10c | .. | Aug. 1 | July 21 |
| Union Planters Natl Bk & Tr Co, (Memphis, Tenn) | 30c | Q | Sep. 30 | Sep. 21 |
| Union Planters Natl Bk & Tr Co, (Memphis, Tenn) | 30c | Q | Dec. 31 | Dec. 21 |
| United N J RR & Canal Co | $2.50 | Q | Oct. 10 | Sep. 21 |
| Waterbury Natl Bank (Conn) | 50c | S | Aug. 1 | July 15 |
| Wisconsin Public Serv Corp, 6 pf | $1.25 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 15 |

### Chemical Fund Assets Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Chemical Fund, Inc., reported net assets as of June 30 were $7,-531,756, or $7.85 per share on 959,738 shares of outstanding stock, compared with $7,-554,486, or $7.84 per share on 1,003,107 shares of stock reported for the quarter ended March 31.

## Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Actual Sales | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10[illegible] | 104 | Abbott4%pf4 | 20 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | Jul 10 |
| 43 | 31 | Abr Str 2½e | 20 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Jul 15 |
| 68 | 61 | Ala & Vicks 6 | 20 | 62 | 61 | 62 | Jul 9 |
| 94¼ | 69½ | Alb & Sus (9) | 20 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | Jul 15 |
| 73¾ | 73¾ | Alleg&West 6 | 30 | 72 | 72 | 72 | M'r 14 |
| 47 | 38¾ | Am Bk N pf 3 | 20 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | + ¼ |
| 130¾ | 130 | Am BS pf 5¼ | 70 | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ | Jul 14 |
| 15 | 15 | Am Coal (2g) | 20 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | M'r 26 |
| 98½ | 92 | Am CS6%pf 6 | 30 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95 | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 35½ | Am In Ill pf2½ | 10 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jul 1 |
| 119 | 113½ | Am Met 6pf 6 | 100 | 116 | 116 | 116 | Jul 10 |
| 26⅜ | 21⅛ | Am News 1.80 | 140 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 165 | 142½ | Am R&S pf 7 | 10 | 142½ | 142½ | 142½ | Jun 22 |
| 159 | 52⅞ | Am R M pf 4½ | 20 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | + ¼ |
| 35½ | 24 | AmShipBldg2e | 20 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Jul 9 |
| 144 | 136½ | Am Snuff pf 6 | 10 | 136½ | 136½ | 136½ | Jun 19 |
| 30 | 24¾ | Anacon W 1e | 50 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Jul 15 |
| 112½ | 107 | Anchor HGpf 5 | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | M'y 28 |
| 82 | 79 | Artloom pf (7) | 20 | 82 | 81½ | 81½ | Jul 3 |
| 97 | 81¾ | Ag Inv pf (5) | 160 | 97 | 97 | 97 | +1 |
| 116 | 111 | Atlas P pf (5) | 10 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | Jul 10 |
| 22 | 15¼ | Austin N pr A | 130 | 21 | 19¾ | 21 | Jul 14 |
| 31⅜ | 22 | Bang & Ar pf | 50 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jul 15 |
| 30 | 4⅞ | Barker pf 2¾ | 10 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | Jul 13 |
| 15 | 13 | Belg pf 3.12g | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'y 20 |
| 30 | 23½ | Beech C RR 2 | 10 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | Jul 8 |
| 12 | 8 | Bloom' .67¾e | 70 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | Jul 9 |
| 70 | 58 | Blum pf12¼g | 50 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jul 15 |
| 95½ | 72 | Bon Ami A 4a | 10 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | Jun 29 |
| 40¾ | 30⅜ | BonAmiB2½e | 120 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | Jul 15 |
| 112½ | 103¼ | Bucy-E 7pf 7 | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Jul 13 |
| 66 | 47¾ | Budd Mfg pf | 30 | 54 | 53½ | 53½ | Jul 15 |
| 24⅛ | 18 | B T B pf1½k | 30 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jul 15 |
| 95 | 77 | Byer pf 13.63k | 30 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | Jul 14 |
| 32 | 30 | Can Sou Ry 3 | 70 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jul 2 |
| 37 | 32 | Cap Ad pf A 3 | 50 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Jun 27 |
| 89 | 77 | Caro C&O (5) | 20 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | Jul 15 |
| 122½ | 117 | Case J Ipf (7) | 30 | 121 | 120¾ | 120¾ | — ¼ |
| 93 | 82 | Celanese 5pf 5 | 40 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 120⅜ | 110 | Celan pr pf(7) | 10 | 116 | 116 | 116 | + ½ |
| 94½ | 77 | Celan 7pf (7) | 20 | 83 | 83 | 83 | Jul 15 |
| 71⅛ | 66 | Celotex pf (5) | 20 | 69 | 69 | 69 | Jul 14 |
| 110 | 90 | Cent I L pf 4½ | 20 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Jul 14 |
| 95 | 85 | Cent Rib pf 7 | 10 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | Jul 7 |
| 29 | 23¼ | Cert-teed 6pf | 160 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| 100 | 93 | Cham P&F pf 6 | 30 | 98 | 98 | 98 | Jul 11 |
| 25 | 20 | Chile Cop (1e) | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | M'y 28 |
| 96½ | 92 | Cityl&Fpf6½ | 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Jul 10 |
| 34 | 34 | City Invest | 40 | 34 | 34 | 34 | M'y 7 |
| 84¼ | 77⅞ | Clev&Pitt3½ | 40 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | + 1½ |
| 50 | 47 | Clev&Pit spl 2 | 10 | 47 | 47 | 47 | M'y 2 |
| 112 | 107¼ | Clev E 1pf4½ | 40 | 110 | 109¾ | 110 | + ¼ |
| 100 | 95¾ | Clev Gr B pf 5 | 30 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | Jul 10 |
| 139 | 139 | CCC&St L(10) | 10 | 139 | 139 | 139 | Apr 26 |
| 7[illegible] | 65¾ | CCC&St L pf 5 | 10 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | Apr 17 |
| 143⅛ | 139 | Cluett P pf 7 | 10 | 143 | 143 | 143 | Jun 2 |
| 470 | 140 | Coca-C In .90g | 20 | 470 | 470 | 470 | Feb 25 |
| 105 | 96 | Collins&A pf 5 | 10 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Jun 27 |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | Col & South | 40 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jul 10 |
| 2½ | ½ | Col&Sou 1 pf | 80 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| 2 | ⅛ | Col&Sou 2 pf | 10 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jul 15 |
| 45½ | 32 | Col G&E 5pf 5 | 80 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Jul 13 |
| 72 | 58½ | Col G&E5pf6 5 | 20 | 62 | 62 | 62 | Oct 6 |
| 89 | 75 | Con Cig pf (7) | 10 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | Jul 11 |
| 97⅞ | 83 | Corn Corpf6½ | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Jul 15 |
| 33¾ | 25⅜ | Corn Ex(2.40) | 30 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32½ | — ¼ |
| 174 | 159 | Corn Prod pf 7 | 10 | 172¼ | 172¼ | 172¼ | |
| 95⅞ | 85 | Crane cv pf 5 | 70 | 92 | 92 | 92 | +2 |
| 145½ | 40 | Cr Cpfww 2¼ | 4 | 42¼ | 41¾ | 42¼ | A'g 5 |
| 88½ | 77¾ | Crown Zel pf 5 | 30 | 81 | 81 | 81 | —1 |
| 13¾ | 8⅛ | Cuba RR pf | 30 | 10 | 10 | 10 | —1 |
| 140 | 88 | Cub-AmS pf 7 | 70 | 90 | 90 | 90 | —1 |
| 98 | 90 | Cuneo P pf4½ | 10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Jun 18 |
| 18¾ | 14 | Curtis Ppf 3¼g | 50 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jul 15 |
| 90 | 80 | Cush 7 pf1¾k | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Jul 3 |
| 56 | 44 | Cushman $8 pf | 10 | 56 | 56 | 56 | Jun 3 |
| 110 | 102 | Day P&Lpf4½ | 10 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | Jul 9 |
| 145½ | 45¼ | Det Hills (4) | 100 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | M'r 18 |
| 21 | 14 | Devoe&Ray(1) | 70 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jul 15 |
| 36 | 32¼ | Dix-Vor A 2½ | 20 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jul 15 |
| 119½ | 112 | Duplan C pf 8 | 20 | 118 | 118 | 118 | Jun 19 |
| 117 | 111½ | Duq L 1pf (5) | 10 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | Jul 14 |
| 176 | 170 | East Kod pf 6 | 60 | 171½ | 171½ | 171½ | Jul 8 |
| 111½ | 107⅛ | End-John pf 5 | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | Jul 15 |
| 83 | 47½ | Eng PS $6pf 6 | 20 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | — ½ |
| 175 | 75 | Erie&Pitt 3½ | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Feb 28 |
| 93 | 73½ | Fed Light pf 6 | 10 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | Jun 23 |
| 11 | 8¼ | Filene's Sons 1 | 30 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | M'y 1 |
| 36⅜ | 30 | Follansbee pf 5 | 10 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Jul 15 |
| 107½ | 103⅛ | Food M pf 4½ | 20 | 103[illegible] | 103[illegible] | 103[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 134½ | 114 | Foster W pf 7 | 90 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | — ½ |
| 45 | 40 | Frank Simon pf | 10 | 45 | 45 | 45 | M'y 27 |
| 94½ | 85½ | Fruehauf pf(5) | 10 | 91 | 91 | 91 | Jul 9 |
| 21 | 16 | Gamewell (2e) | 10 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ¼ |
| 119 | 106 | Gen Bak pf 8 | 10 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Jul 15 |
| 127 | 120 | Gen Cig pf (7) | 10 | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ | Jul 14 |
| 102 | 61 | Gen G&E cv pf | 50 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Jul 10 |
| 131½ | 122 | Gen Mill 5pf 5 | 40 | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ | Jul 13 |
| 119½ | 105 | Gen P Ink pf 6 | 10 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | Jun 18 |
| 107½ | 101 | Gen Ry S pf 6 | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Jul 14 |
| 79½ | 55¼ | Gen St C pf 3k | 130 | 63 | 62 | 62 | — ⅞ |
| 110 | 106 | Gen Time pf 6 | 20 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Jun 15 |
| 82 | 74 | Gold&Stk T 6 | 10 | 76 | 76 | 76 | Jun 29 |
| 71 | 58 | Goth Hos pf 7 | 100 | 71 | 71 | 71 | Jul 13 |
| 143 | 130 | Gt W Sug pf 7 | 30 | 135 | 134¾ | 135 | Jul 15 |
| 54 | 50½ | Green B&W 5 | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | —1 |
| 79 | 48¾ | Guantan Sug pf | 10 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | Jul 13 |
| 33 | 29 | Hack pf A 1¾ | 40 | 32 | 32 | 32 | + ½ |
| 106⅜ | 95 | Hamil W pf 6 | 20 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | Jul 2 |
| 104 | 98 | Hanna $5 pf 5 | 460 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | Jul 13 |
| 146 | 126 | Harb-W pf 6 | 10 | 130 | 130 | 130 | Jul 1 |
| 88 | 80 | Hat Co pf 6½ | 20 | 85 | 85 | 85 | Jun 13 |
| 158 | 141½ | Helme pf (7) | 20 | 149 | 149 | 149 | +1¾ |
| 132 | 125 | Hercules pf(6) | 50 | 129 | 129 | 129 | +1 |
| 115 | 113 | Holly Sug pf 7 | 10 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | Feb 27 |
| 42 | 32¼ | Ill Cen L L 4 | 20 | 35 | 34¾ | 35 | + ⅛ |
| 157 | 153 | Ing Rand pf 6 | 30 | 153 | 153 | 153 | Jul 3 |
| 111½ | 103 | Inter C pf (6) | 70 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Jul 2 |
| 46¾ | 41 | IntRCApf2½k | 110 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ | Jul 10 |
| 95 | 88¼ | Int Op S pf 7 | 10 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | Jul 3 |
| 132 | 127 | Island C pf(6) | 110 | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ | Jul 15 |
| 126½ | 122 | John-Man pf 7 | 150 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | Jul 10 |
| 120¼ | 117 | Kan CP pf B 6 | 10 | 119 | 119 | 119 | M'y 19 |
| 100½ | 87 | Kaufman pf(5) | 10 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jul 10 |
| 100 | 94 | Keith-A-O pf7 | 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Jul 8 |
| 105¼ | 100 | Kendall pf 6a | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Jul 14 |
| 40½ | 33 | Kin'y$5pf2½k | 10 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ⅜ |
| 13 | 7⅛ | Laclede Gas | 30 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 39½ | 21½ | Laclede Gas pf | 40 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | Jul 10 |
| 113 | 105 | Lehigh4%pf 4 | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Jul 15 |
| 149 | 128 | Lorillard pf 7 | 40 | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ | — ½ |
| 131 | 124 | MacAnd pf 6 | 10 | 126 | 126 | 126 | +3½ |
| 9¼ | 4⅛ | Mar S Ry pr pf | 740 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| 176 | 162 | Math Alk pf 7 | 100 | 162 | 162 | 162 | Apr 22 |
| 90⅛ | 76 | Maytag 1 pf 6 | 30 | 77 | 76½ | 77 | Jun 18 |
| 108 | 92½ | McLellan pf 6 | 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Jul 6 |
| 77 | 68 | Mead Cor pf 6 | 10 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| 26⅞ | 22¼ | Mengel 5pf2½ | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Jul 14 |
| 102½ | 88¾ | Mid Stl 1pf 8 | 20 | 101 | 101 | 101 | — 1½ |
| 107½ | 102½ | Minn-H pf B 4 | 30 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | Jul 15 |
| 117½ | 110 | Monsan pf 4½ | 10 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | Jul 8 |
| 119 | 112 | Mons pf B4½ | 20 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | Jul 10 |
| 110¾ | 102½ | Monsan pf C 4 | 50 | 109 | 109 | 109 | +1½ |
| 29⅜ | 16½ | Morris&E 3⅞ | 220 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 63 | 50 | Mullin pf6½k | 10 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | + ½ |
| 111½ | 105¾ | Murphy pf (5) | 20 | 105[illegible] | 105¾ | 105[illegible] | Jul 2 |
| 24½ | 16½ | Nash Ch&St 2g | 10 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jul 14 |
| 72 | 60 | Nat Gyp pf4½ | 70 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Jul 7 |
| 46 | 129 | Nat Ld pf B 6 | 20 | 134 | 134 | 134 | Jul 9 |
| 70 | 52 | Nat Suppf3k | 20 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | Jul 13 |
| 75 | 70½ | Neisner pf 4¾ | 30 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Jul 10 |
| 109 | 104 | Newb 5% pf 5 | 10 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | Jul 3 |
| 110 | 61 | NY&Harlem 5 | 30 | 70½ | 68 | 70½ | Jul 7 |
| 109 | 80 | NY&Har pf 5 | 10 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | Jun 19 |
| 54 | 31 | NY Lack&W 5 | 20 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | M'y 29 |
| 115 | 108 | Nor&Wes pf 4 | 10 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109¼ | Jul 13 |
| 96 | 85½ | Northern Cen 4 | 50 | 89¾ | 89¼ | 89¼ | Jun 13 |
| 38 | 31½ | Northwest T 3 | 20 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Jul 14 |
| 28 | 20 | NorT&Rpf3½ | 10 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Jul 3 |
| 79 | 59 | Omnibus pf(8) | 100 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | Jul 8 |
| 142 | 132 | Otis Elev pf 6 | 20 | 136 | 136 | 136 | Jul 15 |
| 48 | 42 | Outlet Co2½e | 60 | 46 | 45 | 45 | Jul 14 |
| 120 | 120 | Outlet pf 2½e | 10 | 120 | 120 | 120 | M'r 26 |
| 6¼ | 4½ | Pacific Coast | 20 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 16 | Pac Coast 1 pf | 40 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | + ¼ |
| 13 | 9¾ | Pac Coast 2 pf | 50 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| 101 | 75 | Pac T&T (7) | 10 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Jul 15 |
| 148 | 121 | Pac T&T pf 6 | 10 | 141½ | 141½ | 141½ | Jul 7 |
| 100 | 90 | Paraffine pf(4) | 10 | 92 | 92 | 92 | Jun 23 |
| 108½ | 104 | Penn Gl pf 5 | 20 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Jun 24 |
| 29⅞ | 18¾ | Pere Marq pf | 140 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | Jul 15 |
| 51¾ | 36 | Pere Mar pr pf | 50 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 76¾ | 49 | Phila Co pf(6) | 30 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +2 |
| 78 | 65 | Phil-J pf 3½k | 20 | 72 | 72 | 72 | Jul 3 |
| 60 | 43 | Phoenix pf 7k | 10 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Jul 13 |
| 178 | 37½ | Pirelli 4.675e | 100 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Jul 3 |
| 109⅜ | 109¾ | Pitt CC&StL 5 | 50 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Oct 8 |
| 68 | 58½ | Pitt Coke pf 5 | 20 | 59 | 59 | 59 | Jul 7 |
| 165 | 165 | Pitt Ft Way 7 | 10 | 165 | 165 | 165 | Feb 19 |
| 75 | 165 | Pitt Ft W pf 7 | 10 | 165 | 165 | 165 | M'y 23 |
| 61 | 47½ | Pitt Stl pf B | 20 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | Jul 11 |
| 33½ | 20¾ | Pitt Stl 5%pf | 50 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 70 | 58 | PittSprpf5½k | 40 | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ | Jul 15 |
| 1940 | Sale | Pitt Y&A pf 7 | 20 | 164 | 164 | 164 | M'r 31 |
| 119 | 115 | Proc & G pf 5 | 10 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ | Jul 10 |
| 123 | 99 | P S NJ8%pf 8 | 30 | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 | |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | RR S Ill C Stk | 300 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jul 13 |
| 55 | 39 | Real Silk pf 4k | 20 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jun 8 |
| 16¼ | 11 | Reis & Co 1 pf | 30 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Jul 13 |
| 48 | 38¼ | Rens & Sar 8 | 10 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | Jul 15 |
| 100½ | 94½ | Rep Stl cv pf6 | 30 | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 129⅜ | 82 | Rev C&B pf 7 | 10 | 83 | 83 | 83 | Jul 14 |
| 74 | 54 | RevC5¼pf5¼ | 60 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | Jul 14 |
| 85¼ | 75½ | Rey M pf 5½ | 20 | 78 | 78 | 78 | Jul 9 |
| 54 | 35 | Rey Tob .85e | 10 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jul 15 |
| 47 | 34½ | Rustless pf2½ | 20 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | —1 |
| 110 | 104 | Safe S 5%pf5 | 10 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 4⅛ | 2 | St L Southw | 200 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jul 7 |
| 6⅛ | 5 | St L South pf | 100 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | M'r 23 |
| 116 | 112⅛ | Scott P pf4½ | 50 | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | Jun 24 |
| 109⅛ | 106½ | Scott PS4pf 4 | 40 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | Jul 8 |
| 60 | 52¼ | Sharon St pf 5 | 40 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | |
| 34 | 30⅛ | Sheaffer P 2a | 10 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | Jul 1 |
| 100 | 65 | Sloss-Sh 1½e | 10 | 69 | 69 | 69 | M'y 8 |
| 112 | 108 | Sloss-Sh pf 6 | 50 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Jul 10 |
| 144⅛ | 126 | So PR Sug pf8 | 120 | 128 | 126 | 126 | Jul 13 |
| [illegible] | 60 | Spear pf (5½) | 90 | 65 | 65 | 65 | N'v 18 |
| 60 | 49 | Spicer pf A 3 | 20 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 45½ | 35 | Spiegel pf 4½ | 20 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| 114 | 108⅛ | Square D pf(5) | 30 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | Jul 3 |
| 126 | 116⅛ | Sun O pfA 4½ | 50 | 123 | 123 | 123 | Jun 30 |
| 33½ | 32 | Tal ptc pf 2¾a | 10 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 50 | 41 | The Fair pf | 120 | 47 | 45⅛ | 47 | Jul 15 |
| 34⅛ | 30 | Therm pf (3) | 10 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 13 |
| 67½ | 56½ | Tri-Cont pf 6 | 60 | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 40⅛ | 21¼ | Twin Cit RT pf | 20 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | Jul 13 |
| 108 | 100½ | Un E 4½pf4½ | 10 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 113 | 108 | Un El Mo pf 5 | 20 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| 112 | 104⅛ | Unit Bis pf 5 | 20 | 105 | 105 | 105 | — ⅛ |
| 50 | 34½ | Un Dy pf3½k | 120 | 41⅛ | 41 | 41⅛ | Jul 14 |
| 87 | 77½ | US&F S pf 6 | 2 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 17 | US Distrib pf | 140 | 31 | 28⅛ | 31 | +2½ |
| 172 | 159 | US Gyps pf 7 | 60 | 170 | 169⅛ | 169⅛ | Jul 13 |
| 40 | 34⅛ | US H M pf2¾a | 100 | 39⅛ | 35⅛ | 39⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 46½ | 39⅛ | US Tob pf 1¾ | 10 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 52½ | 41½ | Univ Leaf T4a | 90 | 52 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | Jul 14 |
| 150½ | 144 | Univ L T pf 8 | 10 | 145 | 145 | 145 | Jul 14 |
| 159 | 147 | Univ P 1pf 6k | 20 | 153 | 153 | 153 | Jun 30 |
| 29⅛ | 22 | Vadsco Sale pf | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Jul 14 |
| 116⅛ | 112⅛ | Van Raal 1pf7 | 20 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 55⅛ | 53⅛ | Vick Sh&P 5 | 140 | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | Feb 19 |
| 57 | 57 | Vic Sh pf (5) | 40 | 57 | 57 | 57 | Jul 10 |
| 115⅛ | 111 | Va E&PS6pf 6 | 70 | 114½ | 114 | 114½ | Jul 13 |
| 19 | 14 | Va Ir C&C pf | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 96½ | 70 | Vulcan D 4½e | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Jul 13 |
| 138 | 120 | Vulcan D pf 7 | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Apr 30 |
| 74 | 65 | Warner p1.96k | 30 | 67 | 67 | 67 | —1 |
| 26 | 19 | Warren B pf | 10 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jul 8 |
| 26⅛ | 25 | Warren B rct | 20 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 180 | 80 | Webster E pf | 20 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Feb 24 |
| 91 | 34½ | West P El A 7 | 10 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jul 14 |
| 104 | 41½ | West PE 7pf 7 | 20 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Jul 15 |
| 95 | 38 | West PE 6pf 6 | 20 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | Jul 14 |
| 113⅛ | 113⅛ | W Pen Ppf4½ | 100 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | Jul 15 |
| 127 | 117⅛ | West E pf 3½a | 30 | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 106⅛ | 100½ | Westv C pf4½ | 10 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Jul 15 |
| 50 | 50 | Wheel&LE (4) | 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Apr 20 |
| 93 | 80 | Wheel LEpf5½ | 10 | 81 | 81 | 81 | Jul 13 |
| 69½ | 59 | Wheel pr pf 5 | 10 | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | |
| 108½ | 107¼ | Wisc El P pf 6 | 10 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | Jul 7 |
| 120 | 108⅛ | Wor P&M pf A | 10 | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | M'y 27 |
| 117 | 111 | Wor P&M pf B | 2[illegible] | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | M'r 25 |
| 104 | 80 | Wright Aero | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | Jun 30 |
| 120¼ | 111½ | Yell T 7 pf 7 | 60 | 115 | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | Jul 8 |

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

# Saving Rubber on the Farm

Wide World

**Wooden Lugs Tested as Tractor Tires**

**Officials of the Kansas Office of Price Administration have approved these wooden lugs for tractor wheels, replacing the mammoth rubber tires customarily used. The idea was developed by James Landers (second from left), OPA tire-rationing official, and approval came after test on a farm near Wichita, Kan. H. O. Davis (second from right), Kansas OPA director, said the lugs were for temporary use only, that they would last through the rush harvest season, but were not intended to be permanent. Others in the picture are Howard Marshall (left) and C. D. Chapman (right), also State OPA officials.**

## Army Is Testing Spring Wheel As Tire Substitute

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army is testing springs as a substitute for tires, it was disclosed recently in testimony heard by a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

The device, as explained by Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research, consisted roughly of a wheel within a wheel connected by springs.

"There are an enormous number of such devices," Dr. Bush told the Committee, "but they (the Army) seem to feel they have now found one that warrants careful testing."

Dr. Bush also submitted letters from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, predicting successful operation of the agency's development of new weapons for antisubmarine warfare and a new explosive for which the Army has placed orders amounting to $270,000,000.

Mr. Knox wrote that the antisubmarine weapon was "moving into actual use with the promise of excellent results." Mr. Stimson also wrote that devices developed under the office's auspices will "play a significant part in bringing the war to a successful conclusion in a shorter time than might otherwise have been the case."

### *D. S. Medal and Citation For Late Admiral Bristol*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16 (AP)—The distinguished service medal and a citation were awarded posthumously here last night to the late Vice-Admiral Arthur Leroy Bristol, a native of Charleston, S. C., who passed on at sea April 20.

The presentation was made in behalf of President Roosevelt by Rear Admiral William Glassford, commandant of the Sixth Naval District and the Charleston Navy Yard.

The medal and citation were received by a brother of the admiral, Kenneth L. Bristol of Charleston.

While Admiral Bristol was in command of a task force in the North Atlantic during 1941 and 1942, he directed convoying of a large number of ships, and his "good judgment and sound decision" resulted in "negligible losses" to the ships in his charge, Admiral Glassford said.

## *Rubber and 'Gas' Shortages Increase Burden on Farms*

By Ralph W. Cessna

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Faced with the wartime need to increase production of certain vital foods by 25 per cent this year, the nation suddenly has become aware of the fact that not only our army, but our farms, today run on rubber-tired wheels, behind gasoline-powered motors.

The full extent of the mechanization of American agriculture over the past 30 years or so is brought home strikingly as the farmer strives to make the most of that machinery, and do an even better job of producing than he has been called on to do in years of peace.

At the time of the Revolution, about 90 per cent of the people were engaged in farming. One hundred years ago, it was 75 per cent. Today only about 25 per cent are actually engaged in raising food and fiber.

There is the story of farm mechanization. For only through development of the steel plow, the reaper, the threshing machine, the combine, and the all-important, all-purpose power tractor, has one lone farmer been enabled to produce today what it took nearly four farmers to produce in 1776.

Now, though, with so much of the rest of the world busy fighting instead of growing food, with international trade stifled, the burden of that one lone American farmer has grown immeasurably. And the question arises, will he be able to do this war job? His answer, and that of most objective farm observers, is that he will. There will, in other words, be no shortage of food in this country during the war.

**Postwar Demands**

What will happen after the war, however, is quite another question. Already a serious postwar maladjustment in the production and distribution of food is foreseen by many in this field. With the sea lanes again open and unfed peoples of other parts of the world clamoring for food, a real shortage in this country is not impossible, they say. This is more apparent in view of the progressively increasing demand on, and progressively limited supply of, farm machinery.

It is believed that present machinery supplies will see us through the war, unless the war is prolonged beyond present expectations, but in three or four or five years, it is pointed out, unless new machinery is made available the farmer will find himself depending again almost wholly on hand labor. He will then need all those other three workers, and maybe more, to grow what is necessary. No person expects that our social and economic system will be able to adjust itself back to one of 90 per cent agriculture on such short notice.

The answer eventually will be, farm engineers insist, allocation of farm machinery, then higher priority ratings for materials going into farm machinery.

**Present Answer**

Right now, the answer is better use of both the machinery and the hand labor available. At the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Milwaukee a few days ago, this whole question was gone over thoroughly.

Of course, we don't need more wheat. We have much more of that than we can even store, to say nothing of use, right now. But it was pointed out by these engineers that the more efficiently we raise what wheat we need, the more machinery, more time, more manpower, and more land we'll have to produce the vegetabls, meat, poultry, and dairy goods that are sorely needed.

The tractor situation today is good. That is, there are enough of them to handle the immediate task, even enough in most sections to counterbalance the loss of farm manpower to industry and the armed forces. But those machines are like your automobile. They wear out. For example, it was figured by E. W. Lehmann, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois, that more than 51 per cent of them in the country as a whole are over seven years old. In a few years, even with the best of care, these tractors just won't be in shape to give any service.

**Improved Maintenance**

They can be better cared for, and better use can be made of them, the engineers agreed. Washington is co-operating with local farm leaders and with equipment makers and retailers, in pushing a campaign to encourage repairing of machinery. Small-town farm equipment shops and even garages, one notes today, are busy tuning up tractors, putting new parts on drags, and welding broken pieces on harrows.

Also just like your automobile, tractors can be made to perform better by seemingly magic adjustments of carburetors and governors and timers. Farmers are finding that they have much to learn about various kinds of fuel.

Then there's the matter of better budgeting of the use of available machines. Mr. Lehmann noted that a study in 1938 of 12 tractors, used by a group of farmers in Illinois, on farms of various sizes, showed that the machines were used from 400 to 800 hours, whereas there were 1,470 daylight hours suitable for field work during that year from March 21 to Nov. 22.

Another means of making fuller use of machines is through "pooling" them for neighborhood or community use. Adoption of new approved farm practices also results in greater efficiency of operation. Labor and energy may be saved by reducing the number of cultivations, preparing the seed bed by disking instead of plowing and disking, and drilling corn on the contour instead of checking it.

Meanwhile, getting away from machinery, soil conservation experts point out that the increase in production of vital crops must this time be achieved without indiscriminate plowing up of good arable land. There are more than 31,000,000 acres of farmland in the United States, said John G. Sutton, head of the drainage section, engineering division, of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, that can be made to produce increased yields of food and fiber by application of relatively simple improved drainage methods.

## *WAAC Uniforms to Be Alterable; Army Orders Feminine Fitters*

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16 (AP)—The Army is seein gto it that no 115-pound Waac will have to March around in a uniform large enough for a 150-pounder.

Col. Don C. Faith, commanding officer of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Training School, said today about 50 feminine fitters from civilian life would be on hand to take the measurements of the 770 Waacs ordered to report here July 20. And a corps of tailors will alter the garments to fit.

There will be plenty of leeway for alteration in the unfinished garments, school officers said. The skirts, for example, will be of Mother Hubbard length as they come from the Quartermaster's Department and will be shortened to a discreet level in the tailoring.

The Waacs reporting next week will include 440 officer-candidates and 330 auxiliaries (privates). Colonel Faith sai dboth groups will receive identical clothing and equipment.

The first three days of next week will be devoted to processing, the colonel added, "and we are going to go to work on instruction Thursday morning."

Because class-room buildings are not yet completed, many Waacs will receive their first military instruction outdoors under the fort's famous old elms. Waac staff officers said much bleacher equipment has been ordered for outdoor class use, emphasizing that that arrangement will be temporary.

### Enlistments

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The War Department announced that recruiting of enlisted members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps would begin next July 20 at all army recruiting stations.

Initial enlistments, said Mrs. William P. Hobby, Director of the WAAC, would be chiefly among women with special occupational experience. The first basic training course for enlisted members will begin Aug. 17 at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, with 128 women in training. By the middle of October, the WAAC expects to have 800 women entering the training course each week at Fort Des Moines.

At present, the WAAC wants particularly to enlist clerks, cooks, bakers, bookkeepers, stenographers, switchboard operators and supervisors, chauffeurs, cafeteria dieticians and cashiers, hostess aids, receptionists, library aides, machine record operators and motion picture projectionists.

## Canada Producing 400 Planes a Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Canada is producing 400 airplanes a month, Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, reported July 15, and "a 10,000-ton cargo vessel slips down the ways in some part of the Dominion every four days."

Dr. James, head of the Canadian Board on Postwar Planning, said in an address prepared for the World Federation of Educational Associations that 800,000 persons were working in Canadian war industries and that "hundreds of thousands" of women were employed in offices and factories.

## NYA's Program For 1942-43 Year

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Its funds cut in half by Congress, the National Youth Administration announced July 15 its program for the 1942-43 school year would assist 107,000 college and high school students, compared with 282,490 in the last school year.

The agency said it had set aside $8,000,000 for its school program—$5,000,000 to aid 40,000 college students and $3,000,000 for 67,000 in high school.

Rolls of the agency's out-of-school training program now are being cut from 130,000 to 70,000.

The NYA spent approximately $123,000,000 for all operations in the last fiscal year, but Congress provided only $60,000,000 for the 12 months beginning July 1.

NYA said funds would be available for employment of needy students in college on the basis of a specified percentage of the enrollment. Preference will be given to juniors and seniors to accelerate the completion of training.

Earnings of college students will range between $10 and $25 a month. High school students will earn between $3 and $6 a month.

## General Classified

**COUNTRY BOARD**

GUEST HOUSE — The Homestead — A New England Inn with midwestern surroundings. Located in scenic Leelanau County of Northern Michigan. A cultured and refined informality—all modern conveniences—opportunity for classes in conversational Spanish—under same management as Leelanau for Boys and Pinebrook for Girls. William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

**FURS**

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of genuine silver Furs ($150 Value) Bargain at $75. Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 140 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN**

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**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. H. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7760.

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BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern impr.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue. Mo. 8-2389.

SUMMER RESIDENCE CLUB, private estate; swimming, tennis, boating, art, music; students $100 monthly, adults from $20 weekly, swimming and tennis available. Dayeroff, Stamford, Conn.

**REAL ESTATE**

A BEAUTIFUL business home, 14 rooms, on highway in Woodstock, Vt. 41 Pleasant St., or Tel. 394.

MARLBORO, Mass.—14 rooms; apt. to let upstairs; 2 white sinks, 2 baths, 2-car garage; 28,130 sq. ft. corner frontage on Old Post Road. Fruit and shade trees, lily pool; 2 large porches; near churches, school, golf links. Tel. 344-W or write H. F. Richardson, 178 East Main St.

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advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

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OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, twin beds, running water; breakfast and dinner, delicious food; bathing from house; weekly or monthly rates. Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb, The Overbrook, 809 Brighton Place.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA — Attractively furn. room with lavatory, adjoining bath; private home; N. E. section; at bus and car; reasonable; also other vacancies. Va. 1818.

N. Y. C., 70th (285E Broadway) (3 F)—Delightful outside, redecorated, spacious, homelike, refinement; elevator; reasonable; weekly, monthly rate. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th—Lovely light, airy, cool room, private bath; desirable location; kitchen privilege. MISS ROACH, after 1.

N. Y. C., 129 W. 58th—Large, cool, comfortable rooms; single, double; immediate; near park, churches. Cl 7-7266, Apt. 4-E.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 98th (12 A)—Single, light, airy, pleasant; homey surroundings; semi-private bath; business woman.

**SUMMER RENTALS**

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Summer home on private beach, 7 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences including electric refrigeration and dishwasher. Apply F. M. Knott, 4 Commonwealth Terrace, Brookline.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

ORDER COOK—Experienced man, day work in restaurant, good wages. Apply CHILDS, 350 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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WOMAN, pleasant, co-operative, capable; complete charge 3 small children; good home; highest personal references necessary. Riverside 9-2114, N. Y. C.

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NURSE (Christian Scientist) wishes position; willing to do light household duties. Write Box F-14, Suite 1620, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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LIQUIDATING household furnishings; dining-room set, Oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, etc.; Friday, 2-7 p. m. 30 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Mass. Private home.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. GRamercy 5-5073.

**FURRIERS**

BIERMAN FURS FURS MADE TO ORDER. REPAIRED REMODELED. BLENDING. FUR STORAGE 2221 BDWY., Cor. 80th Street, N. Y. C. Riverside 9-1060

**HAIRDRESSING**

AL. YOUR HAIRDRESSER 186 Fulton Ave. (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 1433 Free Parking in Rear

**JEWELERS**

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS HEIGHTS JEWELERS 740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-9280

**MILLINERY**

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.95-$3 $5-$6.95-$5 $8. Come in. Inverse ground. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York, Suite 1048.

**PAINTS AND WALLPAPER**

BETTER PAINT AND WALL PAPER SERVICE Window Shades, Floor Covering, Venetian Blinds 216 N. Aurora Street Ithaca, N. Y. Personalized Service

**PEN REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 4 Bromfield St. LIB. 2019

**PIANOS FOR SALE**

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable, we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1353 6th Avenue (56th), New York.

**PIANO TUNING**

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given, reliable, 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

**RUG CLEANING**

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY 67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-8000

**RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING**

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO. Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing. 71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J. Union 3-3360 We sell domestic rugs and carpets. "A Complete Rug Service"

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing Com. 1885 Warren E. Boutyette, 113-119a Newbury St., Boston

RUG CLEANING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Domestic, Deodorizing and Disinfecting. 9x12 Domestics $6.50. Orientals $7.50 Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing. ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS Highlands 4180 Boston, Mass.

**SHOES**

CROSSETT SHOE STORE Little Building Arcade, Boston. CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

**TAILORING**

B. COHN, 12 Centre St. (near Franklin), Somerstead, N. Y. Tel. 2140—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

**TYPEWRITERS**

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced 3 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4580

**WANTED TO BUY**

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 31 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for wore fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6668.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1261

## Connecticut

**BRIDGEPORT**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son Registered Jewelers American Gem Society BROAD STREET NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

*All Roads Lead to the* 89th MILL END SALE BRIDGEPORT'S GREATEST SALE *No Other Equals It in Savings* HOWLAND'S

ANAMAE'S *Special Eugene Permanent Wave* $6.50 Reg. $10.00 With Feather Cut 120 John Street Air-Conditioned

READ'S Sale of Curtains Linens and Bedding ENDS SATURDAY

**GREENWICH**

Old Greenwich Service Station At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943 TIRES—GASOLINE LUBRICATION

Bicycle Sundries Tires and Tubes, Lights, Bells, Bermuda and Domestic Baskets. Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

**CONNECTICUT**

**GREENWICH** (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dry Cleaners of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing New England Carpet Cleaning Co. 169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1880-1891

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO. *Electrical Contracting and Repairing* 262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Mothproofing with a Ten-Year Guarantee Rugs, Furniture, Garments Suits $1.50 COS COB CLEANERS & TAILORS 134 Post Rd., Cos Cob Tel. 2991 Greenwich

Belle Davis DRESS SALE Summer Clearance Reductions SIZES 9 TO 46 34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 5410

**HARTFORD**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1904 Oriental and American Rugs Broadloom Carpeting Specializing in Expert Rug Cleaning and Repairing 205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

MAKE FATHER CAREFREE AS A HOBO the indoor-outdoor slipper also the socks he likes James Lawrence & Son 197 Trumbull Street

Expert Rug Cleaning *Retailers in Broadloom Rugs and Carpets* HAAS RUG CO. 2004 Main Street 2-0292

CAMERA SUPPLIES The Harvey & Lewis Co. 852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

EGAN JULY CLEARANCE SALE Moved From 47-31 Allyn St. PHONE 9-3600 Next to Parking Station SHOP

SAVE FUEL with ATHEY METAL WEATHERSTRIP *"the only one of its kind"* Eliminates Drafts *Call for free estimates.* THE HARTFORD WIRE WORKS CO. 90-92 Allyn St. Tel. 2-0296

HARTFORD West Hartford FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF BIRDS EYE Buy at Central Delicatessen 948 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

**MERIDEN**

*JULY* SALE *Storewide Savings!* UPHAMS

FRO-JOY ICE CREAM CORP. Try Our Delicious Plum Royal and Peach for July 396 Main Street Phone 1144

Regular July Clearance Sale *attractively displayed* at CHERNIACK'S 3 COLONY STREET

**MIDDLETOWN**

CONROY'S *Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen* We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years. 304 MAIN STREET

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders Shoes Repaired to Look Like New Suede Shoes a Specialty *Hats Cleaned, Reblocked* 147 MAIN STREET

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co. 510 Main Street (Rear) Telephone 2526 *Delivery Service Let us serve you*

**CONNECTICUT**

**MIDDLETOWN** (Continued)

Make SEARS Your Headquarters for Camping and Picnic Supplies Tents—Cots—Stoves—Grills Outing Jugs—Picnic Baskets Paper Plates—Cups—Napkins Sears, Roebuck & Co. Middletown, Conn.

**NEW BRITAIN**

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE Raphael's *Your Gift Shop* 303 Main Street New Britain

CAMERA SUPPLIES Harvey & Lewis 79 WEST MAIN STREET

The Porter & Dyson Co. *Diamonds Watches* NEW BRITAIN, CONN. 54 MAIN TEL. 525

'blue coal' FUEL OIL COKE Household Fuel Corp. 24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO. *Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning* Call 364 Branch Offices: 94 W. Main St., 300 Main St. 1000 Main St.—Newington, Conn. Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

*Men's—Young Men's—Students'* CLOTHING SALE Ends Sat., July 18th, 9 P. M. WUCHERT and LAKE 131 Main St. Next to Strand Theatre

**NEW HAVEN**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

'blue coal' Koppers Coke Petroleum Products FREE HEATING SERVICE BENEDICT & CO., Inc. 135 Temple Street 8-6121

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN *Engravers* GREETING CARDS COSTUME JEWELRY Chapel Street at the Taft

Phillips Store COSMETICS PERFUMES TOILET ARTICLES 47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

"JOHN" *Your Hairdresser* Individuality in Permanent Waving 39 Center Street 5-4322

Paul H. Taylor Insurance Adviser 185 CHURCH STREET PHONE 7-1033

**NORWALK**

Tristram & Fuller, Inc. Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc. 104 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S SMART CORSETRY GRADUATE CORSETIERE NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION JEWELRY — BAGS LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES 4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

INSURANCE *General Insurance Agents* SINCE 1888 Handling All Lines Anywhere Norwalk Agency, Inc. 110 Wall Street, Norwalk SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

ROGERS & STEVENS Clothiers and Furnishings TWO STORES Norwalk 27 Wall St So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

Send It to the Laundry Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

**CONNECTICUT**

**NORWALK** (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1734. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOTWEAR *Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced* EMERSON & ELWOOD 48 North Main Street, South Norwalk

FRANKEL'S for Juniors—Misses—Women *Smart Spring Styles* *Charge Account Service* 115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

**STAMFORD**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mantell-Martin SUMMER CLEARANCES *Junior Misses' and Women's Apparel* STAMFORD, CONN., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING Patterson & Guilbert INCORPORATED 665 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2139

THE VICK REALTY CO. *Insurance of All Kinds Real Estate* 135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL *Stamford's Finest* LAUNDRY STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000 *Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage*

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY *Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning* PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

*Special Groups of Men's and Boys' Clothing Now on Sale* FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc. STAMFORD, CONN.

**WATERBURY**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3468. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc. *"A Store of Great Values"* OUR GREAT JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Closes Saturday, July 18th. If there is anything you need in the dry goods line you should see if it is advertised at a special price in this sale.

Visit Our Sportswear Department on the Second Floor Bathing Suits, Slacks, Slack Sets, Blouses, etc.—All so practical and washable. $1.98 to $3.98

The Miller & Peck Co. WATERTOWN WATERBURY CHESHIRE JULY SALE Pictures and Frames Lamps, Mirrors, Gifts at 10% to 50% discount. CURTIS ART CO. West Main at Leavenworth Street

Be cool . . . be comfortable . . . shop here in air-conditioned comfort Liebeskind 32-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

**ANNAPOLIS**

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY *Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance* 9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2625

**BALTIMORE**

Victor Musical Masterpieces Recordings of the world's best music by the greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request. G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY 237 North Charles Street Lexington 3733

New York

**ALBANY**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8764 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER SALE *During July* Men's and Boys' Clothing McMANUS & RILEY 51 State Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY (Continued)

SALE
SPRING and SUMMER
**SHOES**
**$4.95 and $5.95**
*Values to 8.75*
W. G. GRISWOLD
21 Steuben Street Phone 4-6814

**Wishmaker's House**
**FURNITURE**
*Now Priced at*
**10% to 50% off**
**WHITNEY'S**
*Fourth Floor*

**FURNACES**
**Vacuum Cleaned**
You save the cost in fuel to say nothing of quicker heat.
**BLACKBURN, Inc.**
YOUR FUEL MERCHANT

*René*
*FRENCH HAIR STYLIST*
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

### AUBURN

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 3046-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Harry F. Allen and Company*
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

**HARRY'S TIRE SHOP**
6-10 Gordon Street Phone 150
**TIRE** Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

**Ockenden Dairy**
**Golden Guernsey Milk**
117 DUNNING AVENUE
*Auburn's Finest Dairy Products*
PHONE 2969

PRESTON'S
*Complete* Flower *Service*
28 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 801

**REEDS READY TO WEAR**
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
**Summer Clearance Sale**
Coats, Suits, Dresses
Children's Misses Juniors
Buy Now Save Now

*Keep Them Flying*
BUY—BUY—BUY
HARDWARE
Paints — Plumbing
**SMITH & PEARSON, Inc.**
Phone 21 Auburn

### BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
**NU-KERNEL BREAD**
HEIM'S BAKERY

**THE BALDWIN BAKERY**
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

### BINGHAMTON

**EASIEST "HOME!" WAY:**
Build or Buy Your Home with the genuine helpfulness our Direct Reduction Home Loan plan offers you. Non-essential "costs" are eliminated. Every dollar paid in BUYS most in actual Home OWNership!
**The Binghamton Savings Bank**
ESTABLISHED 1867
*Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps*

**RIGHT NOW**
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
**Douglas Coal & Supply Co.**
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-0361 Est. 1908
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

**V.... SPA**
82 Main Street
Fine Restaurant
Home of *Liberty Ice Cream*
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-0458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

**Our Greatest Sale in July**
**U. S. WAR BONDS**
A Bargain If We Ever Saw One
$25 BONDS—SALE PRICE $18.75
$50 BONDS—SALE PRICE $37.50
$100 BONDS—SALE PRICE $75.00
Buy Today—Tomorrow May Be Too Late
BONDS AND STAMPS ON SALE
**at McLEAN'S**

## NEW YORK

### BINGHAMTON (Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7044 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**SALE**
**of Summer Shoes**
Special reduction on short lines for a limited period only.
**PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.**
40 Court Street

### BRONXVILLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 9-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**NEILSEN'S**
Ice Cream
95 Pondfield Road, Bronxville

HOBLIN'S
*for*
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

**Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food**
**Pondfield Market, Inc.**
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
*Cosmetics and Parfums*
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

**IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY**
THE
**NOSEGAY**
*65 Pondfield Road*
*We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere*

**CEDAR ST. GARAGE**
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

### BUFFALO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Drive In and Save On*
**LAUNDRY—CLEANING**
at
**BRACE-McGUIRE**
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 60 High Near Main
- 204 Elmwood near Summer
- Partridge corner Creighton

PHONE GArfield 0078

GRANT 3365
**CENTRAL DRY CLEANING**
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

*The Dawn* BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

### BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2510 for Service

### ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
**EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.**

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
*Kem-Tone*
*For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.*
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
151 No. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

### FAR ROCKAWAY

**DAVID'S SHOES**
1000 CENTRAL AVENUE
**Clearance Sale**
Ladies' Footwear—Also Novelties
2.98 to 5.98
Open Evenings F. R. 7-2139

**FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst**
**Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.**
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

## NEW YORK

### FLUSHING

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-6866. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**DON'T BUY A DIAMOND BY GUESSWORK**
We inspect every diamond we buy under the Diamondscope, and so should you. Our fine diamonds are priced from $35
OTTO H. BOYSEN
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
37-24 Main Street FLushing 9-1414
Established 1902

*Member of L. I. Master Plumbers Association*
*Agents for Bethlehem-Doe Oil Burners*
Benkstone
135-18 37th Ave. Office Phone FL 9-6500 FL 9-6501
Night Phone FL 9-6553

Lovely Flowers
**WE GROW ALL OUR OWN**
*Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire*
**Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.**
138-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 9-4444 and 4445

SUPER SHELL and New Golden Shell Motor Oil
**Brothers Service Station**
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-0184

### FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL 9-7609

### FOREST HILLS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**CLEANING**
Carpets and Rugs
*A Complete Service*
*New and Used Carpets for Sale*
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

**Esso**
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1220

### FREEPORT

**'blue coal'**
*Ask About Our Budget Plan*
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
**KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL**
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

*Carol Green's*
**SUMMER CLEARANCES**
SAVE UP TO 50%
on all Dresses, Beach and Sport Wear—Play Shoes, Pinafores, Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear
86 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.
AIR-CONDITIONED
Free Parking Entrance Thru Church St.

**PAUL'S**
**Restaurant—on the Waterfront**
*(Formerly Mark's)*
SPECIAL WEEKDAY LUNCHEON 65c
Famous for Sea Food, Steaks, Chops, Chicken, Duck Dinners
Foot of Woodcleft Ave., Freeport Tel. Freeport 29

**BRAITHWAITE**
*Commercial Stationer*
PICNIC GOODS
PAPER NAPKINS, 80 FOR 10c
GUEST TOWELS TABLE COVERS
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

### GLOVERSVILLE

**TREHER & JUNG**
*Plumbing Heating*
*Oil Burners*
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

**Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily**
**CHAS. DISTEFANO**
240 S. Main Street 4770
*We Deliver Twice Each Day*

### GREAT NECK

**UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP**
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

**MURPHY'S**
**Storage Warehouse**
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
*"Ask Your Neighbor"*

## NEW YORK

### GREAT NECK (Continued)

**THE HIDDEN HOUSE**
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

### HEMPSTEAD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 2002-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**FRANKLIN SHOPS**
INC.
*Greater Long Island's Dept. Store*
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

**WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE**
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
*No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls*

**CAROL GREEN'S**
**VACATION SPECIALS**
**All Merchandise Reduced**
Playsuits • Bathing Suits • Slacks
Play Shoes • Lingerie • Bags
Gloves • Hosiery
Hempstead 253 Fulton Freeport 80 South Main

**THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT**
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 60c, 80c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1091
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

**SAMPLE SHOE STORE**
269 FRONT STREET

LYONS & PETZINER
*Fully Equipped Drug Store*
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317
*Phone* HEMPSTEAD 11 or 463

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

**GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING For All Purposes**
**HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.**
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

**HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square**
**WALTER'S DELICATESSEN**
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delivery Free
*Platters Decorated Free of Charge*
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 770

### HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

**'blue coal'**
*Ask About Our Budget Plan*
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8811 Hempstead 4043
**KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL**
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

### ITHACA

Buy
*Borden's* **HEMO**
at **ATWATER'S**
*Grocers*
111 E. State St. Phone 2761
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

## NEW YORK

### ITHACA (Continued)

**Sterling Jewelry**
*Delightful in Design*
Rings, Earrings, Pins .... $1.10 up
Necklaces and Bracelets, $1.25 up
*Army and Navy Jewelry*
**R. A. HEGGIE & BROS. CO.**
Phone 2277 136 East State St.

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: RA. 4-2000. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
**FLOWERS**
*Kiffas Bros. Flowers*
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 6-0422

**BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.**
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
*Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food. Groceries and Vegetables*
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-02 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-0731, 0732, 0733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-0368

**LOW'S**
*Haberdasher and Hatter*
*Featuring* Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
PHONE FOR SERVICE

**NEMETH'S**
QUALITY MEATS
76-22 ROOSEVELT AVE. NEwtown 9-0437

**HARVEY'S**
**LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP**
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-52 82nd St.

**QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER**
BILL JOHN BIOTEAS
14th ANNUAL FUR SALE
*Repairing Cleaning Restyling*
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Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
*Beauty Culture Complete*
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
AUGUST FUR SALE
John L.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

### KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
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### LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
*Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches*
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Lynbrook 2245

SUMMER CLEARANCE on Bathing Suits for Men, Women and Children
**I. Jacobson & Son**
21-23 ATLANTIC AVENUE

## NEW YORK

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**CAPPUS**
*Pharmacy*
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty
Lentheric, Matchabelli
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Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
**R. G. BREWER, Inc.**
HARDWARE
301 East Boston Post Road

*Ditman's*
SMART CORSETRY
BEACH WEAR
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
221 Mamaroneck Avenue

### MANHASSET

**ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC**
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service —4
Telephone Manhasset

*Wright Hardware*
MANHASSET
*Long Island's Finest Hardware Store*

*Nagele's*
**Fine Foods**
Phone Manhasset 1000

### MOUNT VERNON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-0219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED C. ROSCHER
*Stationery*
*Greeting Cards*
*Corona Typewriters*
19 FOURTH AVENUE

FINE MILLINERY
*At Popular Prices*
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

**DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.**
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
**SHOES**
**FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men**
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

### NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch 244 Broadway*
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

### NEW ROCHELLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7218, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*THE* LANGDON *SHOP*
*The Man's Shop of Westchester*
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

*Kathryn Hayes* INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
5-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
58 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

**MARTIN SHOP**
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
*Estimates Cheerfully Given*
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
386 North Avenue

*For Smart Corsetry*
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3632

**ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.**
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*

**VACUUM OUTLET STORES**
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners —Repair Service
5123 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 6-2337 BUckminster 7-4340
3 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

JUELL M.
**BIE**
*Certified Gemologist*
Store Road 8-1314
7810 Fifth Avenue
ASSOCIATED JEWELERS AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

## NEW YORK

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn* (Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-2687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**'blue coal'**
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
**SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.**
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Borough of Manhattan*

RX 9-2400 Estab. 1887
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
*Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased*
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
**CIRCLE MARKET**
243 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-2791-2
915 Montague St., Brooklyn
Main 4-8003-4
*Telephone Orders Promptly Filled*

*Borough of Queens*
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

*Borough of Richmond*
(Staten Island)

### PORT RICHMOND

*Buy War Bonds and Stamps to*
**Keep Up the Homes We Are Fighting For**
*Furnishing Staten Island Homes for Over 33 Years*
★
**Manhattan Furniture Co.**
128 Richmond Ave., P. R.
GIB. 2-2400

### WEST NEW BRIGHTON

**RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK**
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave., Port Richmond

### NIAGARA FALLS

*Frigler's*
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

### PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

**BLUE POINT**
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 249
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

### PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER
**PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.**
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

**Burgh & McHugh**
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
DEVOE PAINT
PICNIC NEEDS CHARCOAL
LARVEX
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

### PORT WASHINGTON

**FRED DUELL**
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

### POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN DYK
H. Wilcox—C. Hoag, Owners
*Food Specialist in*
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

**LUCKY FOOD MARKET**
*Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market*
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

*For Good Food*
VISIT
**The French Pastry Shop**
370 Main Street
*Quality Baking*
*Home Made French Ice Cream*

## NEW YORK

### POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

**LUCKEY'S**
GREAT ANNUAL MIDSUMMER
**FURNITURE SALE**
**Starting Monday, July 20**
Look to the Home Store for Home Needs in the Great Money-Saving Event.
**LUCKEY PLATT AND CO.**

It's going to be a STAY-AT-HOME SUMMER and WALLACE'S is prepared to make it a pleasant summer for you.
**WALLACE CO.**

### RICHMOND HILL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Viz. 7-0183, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
*Quality Meats*
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

**SUMMER SALE**
SMART SAMPLE DRESSES
Sizes 9-15 14-20
YOUTHFUL WOMEN'S DRESSES
Sizes 18½-24½ 36-50
at Reduced Prices, $2.98 to $12.98
**JEANNES DRESS SHOP**
114-08 Jamaica Ave. VI. 7-0696

### ROCHESTER

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 2586, Hours, 10 to 12, 6 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
*Manufacturer of Fine* SAUSAGE
*We Specialize in Home* DRESSED POULTRY
498 Parsells Avenue
We Deliver Culver 681-682

**COAL**
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

**ELDER'S MARKET**
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
844 Monroe Ave. Monroe 3020

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
*of Smart Individuality*
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

*Dividend Paying*
INSURANCE
**F. BERNET LEIST**
123 CLINTON AVE. SO.
Stone 120—Monroe 3800-J
*Fire—Auto—Marine*

**Bartholomay** PASTEURIZED
**MILK—CREAM**
Phone—MAIN 6320

**Coal, Fuel Oil COKE**
**FRANK K. YOUNG**
662 Monroe Avenue

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
*Closed Mondays*
Operated by Cornucopia Inn.

**INSURANCE**
that has always paid dividends
**E. S. Bohachek, Inc.**
Clinton Avenue S at Court
*Call or Write*

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7394

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5531

### ROCKVILLE CENTRE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*We Specialize in Fire Insurance*
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 9-2342
33 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SEE NEXT PAGE

## SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
BC-7

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

SCARSDALE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
G. W. MERRELL
11 Spencer Place
PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2500 NITE CALL 904

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 800-801
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

NEILSEN'S
Ice Cream
91 Garth Road

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
CHILDREN'S WEAR

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 9-2257
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs, we can supply them or give counsel

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AWNINGS
Tents—Window Shades
CHAS. M. GIBBS
325 W. Fayette St. Phone 2-9952
Est. 1868

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
Clark Music Building Tel. 2-2775

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria
and Bakery
118 S. Salina

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

TROY

Established 1900
Dixon Bros.—Milk
Dairy and Poultry Products
of the Highest Quality
Ph. 1166W—N210 R. D. 2, No. Troy

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 628 EAGLE ST

WATERTOWN

Three Days Only
JULY CLEARANCE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday . . . store-wide clearance of summer merchandise for everybody in your family!
Empalli's

NORTHERN ICE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers and Distributors
Crystal Clear Ice Cubes in Any Quantity
Air Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Phone: 1096 465 Martin Street

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2627 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's time to get your second Bathing Suit. Our different collection begins at $2.98
L. A. Shulman
White Plains, N. Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains
QUALITY SMALL REPAIRS SERVICE

LITTLE HAND LAUNDRY
Telephone Scarsdale 800
6 Central Avenue Scarsdale, N. Y.

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

The Largest Variety of
Parker VACUMATIC
PENS
In Westchester
Please come in and see them
DRUSS ROEMER DRUG
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

"Sportswear for Town and Country"
at
Dorothy Stein
Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
ESTAB. 1900

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2736
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

A complete selection of
Famous Gantner Swim Trunks
for men and boys—$1.95 to $5
Stone's
"Authorized Agency for Camp Sloan"
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
WEDDING GIFTS
222 E. Post Rd. • Wh. Plains 5800

YONKERS

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
Reductions
33⅓% to 50%
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 5-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays


# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Stamp Notes

(Wide World Features)

The time may come when purchase of a United States postage stamp is a penny buy of the latest art. In fact, some of the big-time men, T. M. Cleland, W. A. Dwiggins, Rockwell Kent, Rudolph Ruzicka and Edward A. Wilson, are reported to be on a basic working committee of artists planning to submit designs for a postage stamp honoring Lidice.

The Lidice stamp is to have the words: "Lidice—We Won't Forget" and "United States Postage 3 cents" either on a single or double-size stamp. The stamp is to be released August 16 on the first anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, according to Paul Berdanier, New York artist, who has been instrumental in promoting better art on United States stamps for several years.

Berdanier recently visited the Post Office Department, public relations divisions of the War Department and the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington to show prospective designs of patriotic purpose which outstanding artists created.

The idea behind the prospective designs, according to Berdanier, is to put across messages to Americans via postage stamps. He has one group of designs to promote interest in production, one depicting United Nations unity, one honoring the armed forces.

* * *

A first-day cover from Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, at Chungking, China, was the first to be cancelled as the new Chinese commemorative postage stamp went on sale at Denver, Colo., July 7.

Postmaster General Walker said: "It is the purpose of this stamp to express the admiration of the United States for the courageous resistance of the Chinese Nation to military aggression, and to focus attention upon the cause to which we are jointly dedicated —'that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

* * *

Three stamps celebrating the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to Ethiopia were printed in India. These were issued at Addis Ababa March 23. They are a 4-cent blue, 10-c red and 20-c blue with portrait of Haile Selassie.

**Home Hint**

Expansion and contraction of the wood makes it impossible to fill permanently, cracks between floor boards in old houses, but sawdust and shellac make a good temporary filler.

## Barber-isms of Yesterday

Wide World Photos

**Steel priorities and possible curtailment of razor blades have made many men toss fitfully in their sleep at the thought of going about with a scraggly beard. However, lack of steel, troubled man 2,000 years ago. In those "good old days" Mr. Average Male picked up a stone, "sharpened" it with flint and behold, he had a "razor." Fats and oils were used for shaving cream. Such barbering tools from 2,000 B. C. to the present day are on display in the RCA Building Concourse shop of Charles de Zemler. A few are pictured above. In the top photograph, rear, left to right, are: combs, 1,000 B. C. Grecian; 500 B. C., Roman; 500 A. D., East African; 15th century Gothic and 17th century Persian with prayer carvings. In front are razors, left to right: Neolithic stone, 2,000 B. C.; Roman, 1,500 B. C.; Roman, 1,000 B. C.; Roman, 200 B. C.; Roman, 300 A. D., and Chinese coolie, 17th century. Lower photograph: A skeptic tries out a razor and mirror, both made of bronze, used by the Romans in 1,500 B. C.**

## In Lighter Vein

**Specific**

We asked a housewife what we could expect from these no-egg, no-butter, no-sugar recipes. And her answer was—No cake.—Grit.

**Eager to Know**

Mr. Brown had taken his son to dinner at a friendly house. The small boy was hungry, and as the dinner did not make its appearance he began picking at his bread. At last he could stand the strain no longer. Turning to his father, he said quite audibly: "Daddy, why don't you kick up a row, like you do at home when the dinner isn't ready."—Exchange.

**Relieved**

When the famous Scottish preacher went to preach in a country church, the beadle inquired, "Have ye your sermon written, sir?" On replying that it was, the beadle exclaimed with apparent relief, "I'm rale gled, because when they come wi' a paper, ye ken they'll stop when that stops; but when they have nae paper ava, one disna ken when they're likely to feenish."


BE 100% WITH YOUR
10
BUY WAR BONDS


## Daily Quotation

*Thine to work as well as pray,*
*Clearing thorny wrongs away;*
*Plucking up the weeds of sin,*
*Letting heaven's warm sunshine in.*
WHITTIER

## —Brevities—

**Portland Oregonian:** Even total war is not so ruthless as may seem. For instance, the Waacs aren't going to wear slacs.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** "No" in fifteen words: "We'll place your name on file and get in touch with you if anything develops."

## Did You Ever Wonder

### If the Big and Little Bear Revolve About the North Star?

A. G., of San Francisco, writes: "My friend A argues that the circumpolar constellations, Big and Little Bear, do not revolve about Polaris; but that it is our earth's revolution that causes them to seem to have changed places. I have read somewhere that they revolve around Polaris in 24 hours. Which contention is correct?"

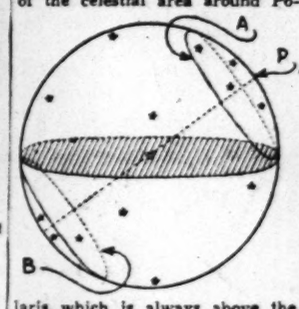
The Big and Little Bear do not revolve about the North Star. They only seem to do so. All the stars and planets appear to us to be on the inside surface of an imaginary globe called the Celestial Sphere, of which the earth is the center. The poles of this sphere are found by continuing the axis of our earth in both directions.

The earth rotates once each 24 hours on its axis. One result of this diurnal rotation is that the celestial sphere (which may be considered as stationery in space, although some celestial bodies, such as the sun, planets, and comets, move about on its inner surface) apparently revolves from the east toward the west.

Let us imagine an observer in the middle northern latitudes. For him the celestial situation will be as indicated in the accompanying diagram.

In this diagram the North Star will be near P, the north celestial pole. (The North Star is not exactly at the pole but describes a tight little circle about it every 24 hours.) The shaded ellipse indicates the observer's horizon.

Ellipse A indicates the boundary of the celestial area around Polaris which is always above the observer's horizon, and the stars in this portion of the sky never set. Ellipse B indicates the boundary of the area around the celestial south pole, in which the stars never rise, because they are always below the observer's horizon.




Stars in the remaining portion of the celestial sphere are above the observer's horizon during part of their diurnal course and out of sight below the horizon during the remainder of their apparent daily "circle tour" of the heavens.

—W. P. Keasbey

### Word From Tokyo

Atlanta, Ga.

Is the average person kind-hearted? There is *no* question in the mind of Mrs. John G. Feder of this city, on that score. A few weeks ago forty-four people on the West Coast wrote her, saying they had heard her husband, a Navy officer and Japanese prisoner of war, broadcast on short wave from Tokyo, saying that he was well, and asking anyone who heard the broadcast to relay the message to his wife.

Bob Burns, the movie-radio comedian, Mrs. Feder reports, sent her the message "best wishes for an early family reunion," along with a recording he made of the broadcast so she could hear her husband's voice anytime she wished.

Letters from California, New Mexico, Texas, Oregon, Arkansas, Nevada, Washington, and Vancouver, British Columbia, were received by Mrs. Feder. One lady, who listens to the Tokyo broadcast regularly in hopes of hearing from her husband, who is also a Japanese prisoner, told Mrs. Feder that, "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" is the Tokyo station's theme song for the American broadcast.

### Our War Effort

**Americans All**

They are the proud members of one shift of the record-breaking blast furnace relining crew. That's a job that normally takes about ninety days, but these American citizens did it in twenty-eight. Their names: Simonovitch, Marley, Pashvan, Banks, Franta, McQuattie, Dibo, Mielcarek, Chulik, Terschak, Silvestro, Moses, Racanovitch, Drozke, Benedik, Krutkiewicz, Gillies—Americans all. . . . And, by the way, Adolf, they work in a steel plant, and they are not slaves!—Kansas City Star.

## A Verse for Today . . . .

*And thou shalt return and obey the voice of the* LORD, *and do all his commandments.*—DEUT. 30: 8

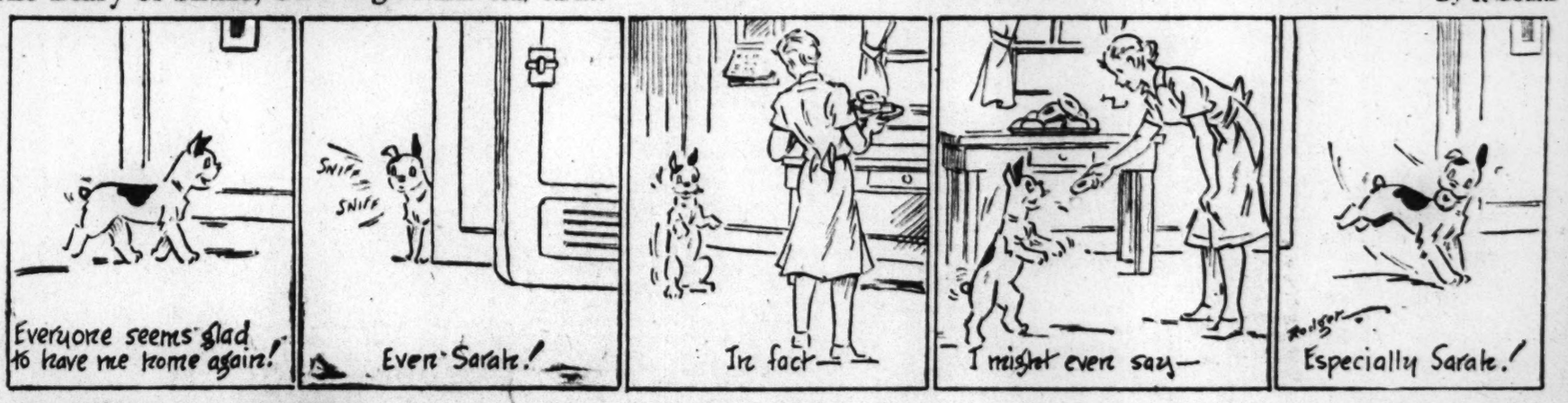
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Dressed Up*

By LE PELLEY

FIRST TIME I'VE REALLY ENJOYED A GOOD WASH IN UB GLUB ... UM MMF UB..
EVERYONE WILL BE IMPRESSED WHEN THEY SEE ALL THE SCRAP RUBBER YOU TURN IN....
IF I'M GOING TO TOWN I OUGHT TO LOOK MY BEST ... I HAVE A TIE HERE SOMEWHERE —
IT SEEMS FOOLISH TO WEAR CLEAN UNDERWEAR WHEN NO ONE WILL SEE IT! — BUT.. ER.. YOU MIGHT CASUALLY MENTION IT TO SOMEONE —
AND A REAL HORSE AND WAGON..!! MAY I DRIVE?
IT'S YOUR PARTY, MR. HERMIT —

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thank You, Sarah!*

By RODGERS




## The Adventures of Waddles—*No Lugs Allowed*

By THE HAGERS

The Robot, on his metal prong,
Swayed stiffly as we walked along.
We scanned the road from left to right:
His missing foot was not in sight.
Then, suddenly, a siren blew.
A voice cried, "Step aside, you too!"
And up a state police-duck strode.
"We don't allow lugs on this road!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Controlling Price Control

Long before President Roosevelt announced his seven-point plan for "keeping the cost of living down," this newspaper pointed out that to curb inflation drastic action would be needed at more than one or two points. We were glad that the President included in his program heavier taxes and the stabilization of farm prices and of wages. With other commentators we observed that the Administration would have to take a more vigorous stand on those three points if it hoped to keep any kind of a ceiling on retail prices.

Today the whole program is plainly on the verge of breaking down, if, indeed, it is not already beyond the possibility of rescue. Price Administrator Henderson's impressive warning to Congress is not a bit too strong or too early. And apparently Congressional unwillingness to bring out an adequate tax bill, coupled with the War Labor Board's decision to give workers in the "Little Steel" companies a wage increase and the "farm bloc" insistence on parity loans, has at last alarmed the President so that he is ready to ask for legislative curbs on wages.

Some economists contend that the dangers of inflation are being exaggerated. But that large group of purchasing agents better known as housewives has no doubt about the continuing increase in the cost of living. And even those who are not greatly concerned about the tremendous national debt must recognize that it would be well to hold down the cost of fighting.

The very Congressmen who are afraid to hurt anybody with taxes in an election year will have to lay on far higher taxes if war materials and war wages keep on climbing. Moreover, farmers and workers who think to benefit by higher wages and prices will see their own gains wiped out in a general inflation that is already penalizing everybody.

Mr. Henderson has braved not only all the hosts of retailers and the labor unions but the farm bloc and all the politicians who represent special interests. He deserves credit for warning a year ago on prices and for courage in trying to stem the tide. He may yet become a popular hero. But the fight against inflation — often a politically unpopular one—is more than a one-man job.

If there is still a chance of saving the price-control system from control by pressure groups which want no control of their particular interest, the people must lend vigorous, intelligent help. For that a bolder stand and fuller explanation by the President is the first requisite. Mr. Roosevelt, busy as he is with large questions of strategy on a dozen battle fronts, cannot afford to lose this fight on the home front. As Robert Lincoln O'Brien has very well said, "the time for considering unpopularity has long since passed."

### Ortiz Pointed a Path

For Argentines of democratic convictions—and they are the unmistakable majority among the people—it is as President rather than resigned President that they will want to think of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

This one man, so outstanding among contemporary Argentines that the Conservatives drafted him from the opposition to head the Presidential ticket in 1938, summed up in himself the deep democracy of the people.

His strength on the democratic side aroused against him entrenched elements among Conservatives who had helped put him in office. Gradually a political maneuver appeared with ugly intent. Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, ultra-conservative who had been made Vice-President, had the backing of anti-democratic forces. The President worked strenuously to better the lot of Argentina's underprivileged and to hold Argentina in line with world democracy.

When Dr. Ortiz began to show signs of physical disability, the ultra-conservatives sought to push him aside with unseemly haste. Out of this came a scheme to declare him unfit for office—a verdict pronounced by selected physicians. Struggling against illness as well as an attempt to remove him, the President waged a losing battle.

Yet he won the basic battle by holding to his convictions. Those convictions were grounded in spiritual powers broader than any person and superior to any human situation. The Argentine people, although deprived of a democratic leader, cannot be deprived of the principles for which he stood. Those principles remain to inspire and strengthen the reassertion of Argentine democracy.

### Bread for the World

The State Department announcement of an international 100,000,000-bushel wheat pool to alleviate post-war conditions in stricken countries is a step toward a new order in world trade. The wheat agreement has been signed by the United States, Argentina, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom, and it is hoped that Russia, though most of its vast wheat region is in Nazi hands, will sign soon.

An international food pool is one practical way for the Allied nations to fulfill their pledges to the overrun and suffering countries. The "little" nations will be cared for when the day for general revolt arrives.

In Article Seven of the Lend-Lease agreement is a succinct statement of the philosophy underlying the international wheat pool. This states that the signatories shall promote mutually advantageous economic relations, shall seek to eliminate discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and seek to regulate trade which is the material foundation of the liberty and welfare of all peoples.

An international food pool is a concrete way to set in motion one phase of the Atlantic Charter. Vice-President Wallace's half-serious remark that the purpose of this war is "to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day" is merely a striking statement at first glance. On second thought, it voices the humanitarian and equalitarian facets of the democratic philosophy. A food pool is one way to implement that philosophy for the welfare of mankind.

### Midway and Morale

Now it can be told, the history of the Midway battle makes even better reading than news accounts promised.

The numbers of Japanese planes (275), plane carriers (4), heavy cruisers (2), light cruisers (1), destroyers (3), transports (1 or more) which were destroyed or sunk, and the larger numbers of vessels, including three battleships, damaged, shows Midway to have been a Japanese disaster with far-reaching consequences.

What happened to the Japanese may have altered the entire Pacific picture. It is too early to say. But it is not too early to be reading the comprehensive report of a battle that occurred in early June. If there is one regret that attaches to this account of victory it is that the official history should have become available long after the public thought had become engrossed with other events.

With things as they are on the Russian front, with Egypt in extreme danger, with shipments to Russia frequently the object of successful Nazi operations on the northern sea route, and with submarines still sinking United Nations shipping from the Caribbean to the St. Lawrence, it is impossible to savor fully the glory that attaches to the Midway success. In fact, its publication at such a time seems like an offering of inspiring history due to a shortage of inspiring news.

Possibly this was the earliest date on which the story could be released. If so the fact is unfortunate for those entrusted with building public morale. For it repeats a pattern of official reporting in which the good things of yesterday have too often been disclosed just when the public was prepared to face the hard facts of the hour. One result of this juxtaposition of pleasant memories with critical moments is that it softens the impact of bad news and delays the stern awakening which must precede a truly all-out, consecrated, sacrificial effort along the home front.

Sometimes the delay in publication of reports is clearly required by the necessities of war. But Americans are waiting to be told the bad news—straight. They want to play their part on the home front as heroically as America's fighting men at Midway played theirs.

### Boxing the Juke

You find the strangest things in the dictionaries.

This, for instance:

Oxford English Dictionary, Volume 10, I-K:

Juke—Sound uttered by the partridge when settling down for the night: Examples: 1621—"the place where you heard them iuke." 1669—"imitating their notes at their juking-time, which is usually in the morning and in the evening." 1870—"readily recognized is their jucking when they settle down together for the night."

And we would have said that jukebox was a 1942 word!

## "I Am an American"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following "Creed" for Americans was inspired by a speech delivered by Anne O'Hare McCormick at a dinner of the Newspaper Publishers Association.

As an American by choice, though not by birth, I know what America means to me. I need not "sell" America to myself. I am passionately in love with it. But I would like to sell America to those who are lukewarm, to those who take the blessings of our liberties for granted.

"I AM AN AMERICAN"

A Creed of Every True American

I am essentially a man of peace. I hate war!

Although I'm strong, I do not use my strength for aggression. Force, as a means of settling disputes, is the enemy of my civilization.

My ideals of Liberty, Democracy, Tolerance are ingrained in my very soul. I do not deny to others the rights that I claim for myself.

All who struggle against tyranny and oppression anywhere are my kin. Their sufferings concern me . . . move me . . . prompt me to make common cause for a common ideal.

Native or foreign born, my country offers me every opportunity to rise from the humblest circumstances to position of power in business or public life.

America to me is more than a country of birth or adoption. It is the realization of the craving of my soul to be free, independent.

My government is my servant, not my master. It is by no means perfect, but not less perfect than I am. I am served in proportion to the care and intelligence I use in hiring my servants.

Equal justice to all is the principle upon which America was founded and the only basis upon which any nation can permanently endure.

Religious and racial intolerance is abhorrent to me. I cannot subscribe to the pagan myth of "race superiority" because I believe in the universal fatherhood of God in whose image we are all made.

I do not have to resort to violence in order to achieve political, economic and social changes. I do it by means of the ballot . . . quietly . . . peacefully.

Character, rather than caste, is the yardstick by which I measure my fellow men.

As an American, my standard of living is the highest in the world. This is the result of my inexhaustible energy, enthusiasm and daring to do the seemingly impossible.

No despotic power, no combination of powers can destroy my way of life, if I continue to adhere to the faith of our fathers, and if I bear in mind at all times that: "The Price of Liberty Is Eternal Vigilance."

Syracuse, N. Y. — IRVING I. DALIN

## The Bookshelf

### *Worth the Fight*

Gilbert Seldes's PROCLAIM LIBERTY (New York: The Greystone Press. $2) is a ringing appeal for a total fight for total victory. Its subtitle is "The American Offensive." Its emblem is the Liberty Bell. Mr. Seldes is ringing an alarm. He is consciously making propaganda for a supremely vital cause. And his propaganda is effective.

The author is not at all subtle. He fairly shrieks, "Look at me; this is the way to stir up the people." So the reader is constantly reminded of a circus barker.

The author ably points out that Hitler's war is essentially a counter-revolution. It is directed against America and the American way. It would mean the utter destruction of America, he believes. To prevent such destruction, the American fighter must realize what he is defending. Mr. Seldes devotes several chapters to that point, namely, to a portrayal of Americanism. His insight is clear; his descriptions vivid.

There is a striking similarity between his views and those recently expressed by Vice-President Wallace. Neither man borrowed from the other. Real Americanism is so plain that all who define it must use similar terms. It is a chance for common men; it is doing away with castes, breaking down dams and releasing human dynamics; it is destroying barriers and permitting every man to rise and to advance.

Mr. Seldes emphasizes "the forgotten document," the Declaration of Independence, and he points out its basic importance for all American development. He writes, "The Declaration supplies the motive of action for today . . . (it is) a definition of America, a specific blue print of what we have been, what we are, what we can become—the action necessary for our future evolves from" it.

These words may seem rather banal; but they are not. They are revolutionary. The author points out how exceedingly destructive the American cynics of the last two decades have been. He is very harsh toward American "intellectuals" who constantly represented America as "washed up," as crude and provincial, and who advised that America should imitate Europe.

A basic force in Americanism, he says, was unrestrained immigration. Nearly 40 million people migrated here to be free, to acquire property, to rise in the world. And they attained those ends. In doing it they founded a new nation and established a new way of life. They actually wiped out class, nationality, and professional and ecclesiastical barriers, and they lifted common men to a new height. Now their supreme task is to defend what they won.

Mr. Seldes wants us to get more aggressive about that, to launch a world propaganda drive and shout to all the peoples, "Ours is the new order; Hitler's is only a counter-revolution." — R. H. M.

### Getting Too Hot

## Kiyoko's Tears

Kiyoko was in Miss Blanding's art class with me in public school when we were little. She was a very soft-spoken, unobtrusive little girl. She was very fond of me and I was very fond of her. She called me Kataribe, after the mythical minstrels of ancient Japan.

I liked Kiyoko's family and I used to go over to her house and see her Japanese treasures which her mother and father had brought over the ocean.

Mr. Tanzawa was a good father and worked hard with his gardening. Mrs. Tanzawa was a good mother. Besides Kiyoko there were three sons, Louie and Paul and little Masiuki. Louie and Paul took honors in high school, played on the baseball team and went out for track. Louie, who was oldest, won a medal in swimming which he prized above all the carved ivory of the house. They were all quiet people and Mr. Tanzawa paid his taxes regularly.

Then I moved away and Kiyoko was no more than a gentle little memory. I never knew in my adolescence how much I had been influenced by the quiet Tanzawa family and Kiyoko. During my own high school days I tried to learn Japanese from a book I found at the library. I modeled my drawings after Japanese paintings I remembered and I studied about Japanese life. I learned about the tea ceremonies and the No-drama. I read the "Single Songs of a Hundred Poets" and the legend of Amaterasu and the constitution of modern Japan.

Then when I came back to my town, Kiyoko was gone. Her house was occupied by another Japanese family who didn't know the Tanzawas. None of my old friends knew about Kiyoko.

I entered junior college and the second day of school I saw Kiyoko, Mr. Tanzawa now had a nursery of his own and was doing a flourishing business. Paul was away at Stanford University and Louie worked with his father.

* * *

We had a lot to talk over so we took a corner in the room and compared notes. But—I had grown up. And, talking with Kiyoko, I found she had grown up, too. The old freedom of childhood was gone. A casual observer would have taken us for good friends, but he would not have seen the thin veil of restraint. It was there. We were two races, no longer two children.

I was received at the Tanzawa house as before and I was shown the plants and allowed to fondle the vases and the lacquer boxes which I had loved when I was little. I was invited to eat, as before. But—I knew too much.

But besides growing up, there was now something else. War had turned the world into hell for millions. "How will the Japs go?" asked citizens and columnists and senators.

But the Tanzawas were quiet and patient. Mr. Tanzawa worked in his fields and Mrs. Tanzawa kept her house as spotless as ever. And business declined, imperceptibly but surely.

Then December 7, 1941.

It was hard, but as always they said never a word. They were patient. Paul came home from Stanford and helped Louie. The family stayed at home as much as possible. Kiyoko remained at school and we went on in our art classes, sitting in our own corner. Little Masiuki was in junior high school.

The Tanzawas were pretty brave, I thought. A fine family.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays I had a two-hour art class from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Kiyoko was in the class, too. There were a couple other Japanese, a boy and a girl, and we always worked together and passed around our ideas about art.

* * *

One Thursday I cut classes all morning and talked with the boys across the street at the hamburger shop. We all talked a lot about the war and what we should do with the Japs. Most of them wanted to dump all the Japs into concentration camps until the war was over and I got into a hot argument defending the *nisei* and their families. I knew too much about the Japanese to let hysteria and propaganda sweep me away. I talked a lot about culture and other ways of life—and tolerance.

Then lunch and the art class. I never missed that. Arriving early I started to lay out my brushes and tubes. When Kiyoko came in, I looked at her and smiled and made some witty greeting.

She didn't answer or smile back but walked to our table and started opening her box. I could see a tightness in her lips I never saw before.

"What's wrong, Kiyoko?" I asked.

She looked at me for a split second, then covered her face with her hands and broke into sobs. I stood awkwardly watching her, struggling for something to say.

"Kiyoko!" I blurted. "Tell me, what's wrong?"

She sat down, facing the windows and the bright sun streaming in, still covering her face. It had to come, I thought—all this ache, checked by pride and courage.

"Look, Kiyoko," I pleaded. "I'm always your friend. Let me help you. Please!" All of a sudden a decade of years fell away and we were children again.

She took one hand from her face and placed it on mine. She looked at me with one wet brown eye—an eye so filled with grief and horror that I shall never forget it.

"My father," she sobbed in a whisper. "They've taken him!"

"Who has?"

"The police! . . . They found maps he'd made in his plant flats! . . . Oh, Kataribe! I didn't know, I didn't know! My own father!"

Before or since, I have never seen a Japanese weep. — JOHN LUCAS

## Mirror of World Opinion

### A Matter of Emphasis

Daniel Drew and Jim Fisk and Jay Gould had the time of their lives with the Erie finances, but the Erie Railroad did bring the commuters into Jersey City—half an hour late. Historians as a rule spent themselves on Jay Gould and Jim Fisk and forgot the commuters and the freight.

What is true of the Erie Railroad is true of all American railroads in greater or less degree. Into their creation has gone a great deal of looting and wrecking and refunding and reorganizing and repudiating; but the railroads were built, and they have continued to carry freight and passengers, and along their right of way a hundred million Americans made their homes. Yet that is something you would hardly suspect from the usual tale written in the last twenty years about how America grew. All the emphasis has been on the ravaged American forests. Little has been said about the homes into which the timber went.—*New York Times.*

## The Wide Horizon

### "Discrimination Must Go"

**By Paul V. McNutt**
*Federal Security Administrator*
*In an address in New York*

Here before me are more than 6,000 Negro citizens who have come to express their loyalty and their consecration to the cause of the United Nations' victory.

Yours has been a long history in America. . . . Man's inhumanity to man has laid heavily upon you. You have suffered grievous discrimination. . . .

But in calling the roll of grievances it may be well to remember this: The American way has given to us all certain things which are worth defending. They are things not enjoyed by the little people—be they minority or a majority—in any other nation of the world.

The little people fight today for their right to fight for themselves. Only under democracy can the right to protest—the right to declare and defend one's rights—be maintained.

* * *

Here the little people enjoy the ballot. Here their preferences count in the policies of their government.

Discrimination—based on anything but a man's sheer worth—must go. Discrimination against every race must go—just as economic discrimination must go.

But remember this: The little people—of every race, of every tongue, of every creed, and of every economic condition—have a clear national policy which is making and has made headway. Their security, their rights, are on the march.

There is a Constitution—the Constitution of the United States—which makes the rights of every American citizen clear—a Constitution which establishes those rights in law.

There is a Bill of Rights without which the little people of these United States would never have ratified that Constitution. . . .

We know that if our enemies win, all these things will go.

There will be no right to protest. There will be no right to fight for the opportunity and the rights of the individual.

We know that if our enemies win, there will be saddled upon the world a theory of race in which there can be no room for any Negro. . . .

As at other great testing times in the history of peoples, America is discovering today how closely linked with our national destiny is the extension of opportunity to every man.

Not long ago one industrial journal, Modern Industry, printed an epic article. It was entitled: "Found: A Million Man Power." That article stated pointedly, graphically, the tragedy of discrimination. It said:

"When jobs are scarce, Negroes aren't trained because there is no employment opportunity; when jobs are plentiful Negroes can't fill them because they aren't trained."

That sentence was set forth to describe the plight of the Negro.

But in a truer sense it describes the plight of the Nation. It describes a problem America is up against in its demand for trained manpower. . . . Today America is making up for lost time. There are some plants, some areas, which have not fully discovered that fact—but they will.

From the great reservoir of more than 5,000,000 Negro workers, needed men will be found for the production lines at home—and for the battle lines upon the seven seas. . . .

* * *

Negroes are being used today in all branches of the war industry. Government has taken the lead. In United States Navy Yards, in arsenals, in Army cantonments and at naval bases, thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes are at work.

Government has also helped private industry to extend Negro employment—through the work of the Labor Division, War Manpower Commission, and the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. . . .

We fight today two battles. We fight a battle for the world, a battle for the victory of free men, everywhere.

And we fight at home the battle for our souls. In every act, in every decision, in every word, our democracy and its ideals hang in the balance. . . .

Democracy must be rewon every day of our lives. It must be won 365 days a year, of every year. Democracy is a long, long pilgrimage. But we know our goal. And, as we strive for it, we shall approach it ever nearer.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